The Bombay Gazette

No. 1707 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	1886.
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th June.
M CATHAY	2083	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd "
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shillard	29th "
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
L VALETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sams	13th "
M SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
L TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	27th "

TUESDAY.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3909	600	L. H. Moule	25th "
MIRZAPORE	3937	600	R. Harvey	23th July.
BOKHARA	3911	500	H. Weigheli	9th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, May 27, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	H. Gelcich	4,000	650	...
VORWAERTS	F. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th June
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,201	600	3rd July.
ORION	F. Mersa	3,500	550	16th "
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail, 1886.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	1st July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 3rd June, 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	" 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case	" 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

WANTED.

FOR the Office of the Auditor Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar, thoroughly qualified CLERKS or ACCOUNTANTS for construction and store accounts. Salary Rs. 100 to 130.

WANTED also TWO CLERKS on salaries from Rs. 60 to 80 for construction accounts.

Applications will be received by the Auditor up to 20th June and successful candidates will be required to join by 1st July.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE.

From HAIBATRAO HARI, Manager of the estate of the Chief of Jamkhandi at Pandharpur and holder of general power of Attorney.
To the SUBORDINATE JUDGE of Pandharpur.

SIR,—The estate consisting of Inam lands at Pandharpur held by my master, constitutes his private property. I have received the revenues from the tenants thereof. The SIDDHIBAI who has no right in the said revenues having filed a suit against my tenants to get a part of my revenue, I applied to you for being made a party to the suit; and a similar request has been made by the tenants. Such being the case, I see that while the 5th of July has been fixed for the trial of Siddhibai's plaint against my tenants direct, I have not received any summons as a defendant. This shows that our request to be made a party has not as yet been granted. As my master's just rights will be affected if he be not made a party, I urge the matter upon your due consideration by this notice.

I beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient petitioner.

हायबतराव हरी

वहिवाटदार.

(Signed) in Marathi HAIBATRAO HARI,
6th June, 1886. Manager.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 80 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th June, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 14th June (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, the 14th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th June, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC ..... per doz.,	Rs. 27 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC ..... "	" 31 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart" Labelled Brandy ..... "	" 35 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use ..... "	" 55 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw ..... per Box of 100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON CHEROOTS, with Straw ..... " 100	" 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw ..... " 100	" 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE ..... " 100	" 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE ..... " 100	" 1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw ..... " 100	" 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER Barrel Shape ..... " 100	" 2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR Shape ..... " 100	" 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have grained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens. { 1 lb. pkt. per pkt. / 2 lb. pkt. per pkt. / 5 lb. catties per catty	1 6 / 2 12 / 6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets ..... per packet	2 12
PEKOE, Finest in 2lb. packets ..... per packet	3 0
HYSON, Young (green) ..... 1 lb. packet	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest ..... "	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, { in 1 lb. pkt. per packet / in 2 lb. pkt. per packet	1 0 / 2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD a small broken leaf Tea ..... per lb.	0 12

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"

PREPARED AT TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY EXPRESSLY FOR N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices Rs. as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1 8
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1 10
Dawsons Muster	1 8
Havanahs, No. 1	1 12
Havanahs, No. 2	1 8
Beehives	1 12
Imitation Q. Devil	1 6

N. C. DALAL,
6, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT OF INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS AT THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT HE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

ESSUBJEE ADAMJEE,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
No. 23, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, per steamer "Titania," for Monsoon, the various sorts of clothing as detailed below:—

Merino Waterproof Coats, size from 50 to 58, of superior colour, Rs. 20 per each coat.

Merino, black, brown, grey, Waterproof Coats, size from 50 to 58, Rs. 15 per each coat.

Ladies' grey, Waterproof Coats, size from 50 to 58, Rs. 8 to 10 per each coat.

Cashmere Waterproof Coats of grey, brown colour, size from 44 to 58, Rs. 15 to 18 per each coat.

Black or white Waterproof Coats for Railway use, 42 to 48, Rs. 10 per each coat.

Gentlemen's Tweed Hats, Rs. 2-8 to 3 each hat.

Navy Serge Coats, and Trousers, of assorted colours, Rs. 20 to 25.

Coachmen's Rain Coats with leather covers for turban, Rs. 6, 6-8, 7.

White Waterproof Cloth, wide 66 inches, Re. 4 per yard.

Waterproof Sheet, warm lining, with eyelet hole Rs. 16 12, 10, 8 per each.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
18 0	Still	BURGUNDY ... A favourite White Dinner Wine.	...Chablis	10 0
19 0	Still	BURGUNDY ... A fine red full-bodied Wine.	...Beaune	10 8
23 0	Still	BURGUNDY ... Distinguished for flavour and aroma.	...Macon	12 8
21 0	Still	BURGUNDY ... This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	Pommard	11 8
31 0	Still	BURGUNDY ... This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.	Chambertin	17 0
18 0	Fine	SAUTERNE ... A good light refreshing Wine.	Barsac	10 0
22 0	Superior	SAUTERNE ... Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	from the Bordeaux Dist.	12 8
30 0	Haut	SAUTERNE ... Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.	very rich and fine	16 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MILITARY BANDS.

S. ROSE & Co. have always a very large stock of Military Band Instruments on hand, by all the best makers.

ESTIMATES FOR COMPLETE BANDS SENT BY RETURN OF POST, EITHER FOR REED, BRASS, OR STRING.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Military Band Instruments are universally admitted to be unsurpassed in Tone, Quality, and Durability.

We invite Band Presidents of the different Regiments in India to apply for our illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of BAND INSTRUMENTS, which can be had post-free. The prices quoted therein are exceptionally moderate when compared with the quality of the Instruments supplied by us, which we guarantee to be the best.

Band Instrument appurtenances of every description always on hand.

A liberal discount for large Orders with Cash.
Catalogues free by post.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL NOTICE."

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, THE WELL KNOWN OUTFITTERS.

ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and Patrons that they have received a splendid assortment of Waterproofs, Capes, Coats, Caps, Leggings, &c., of the best Quality and Manufacture. The seams being stitched throughout prevents the falling to pieces, which is a great boon in this country. A. L. & W. wish to draw SPECIAL ATTENTION to their being ventilated, which prevents the close and oppressive feelings as generally experienced by wearers of Waterproof Garments.

Regulation Capes	...	Rs. 45 0
Double Texture Ulsters faced with Tweed	...	" 35 0
" " "	...	" 40 0
" " heavy	...	" 45 0
White Vulcanized	...	" 10 0
"	...	" 20 0
Leggings	...	" 5 8
Helmets	...	" 4 8
Sheetings 72" wide, per yard	...	" 6 8
Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	...	" 10 8

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE. BOMBAY.

ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MESSRS. BARTON & Co., Limited, have just received, and beg to intimate to the public that they are now offering their BICYCLES and TRICYCLES for sale on the easy purchase system.

The "Coventry Imperial Special" Tricycles.—This is a powerful Machine with Lamp and Bell complete. For Cash with order	Rs. 320
On easy purchase system by 10 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 35	Rs. 355
The "Mechanics' Friend" Bicycle—Half-plated with Lamp and Bell. For Cash with order	Rs. 225
On easy purchase system by 10 equal instalments of Rs. 25	Rs. 250
The Coventry "Imperial" Bicycles—a strong and best Machine, specially made to withstand rough riding with Lamp and Bell. For Cash with order	Rs. 275
On easy purchase system by 10 equal instalments of Rs. 30	Rs. 300

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld., WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT. BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

RACING WATCHES!

RACING WATCHES!!

RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 85
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	" 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	" 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	" 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to " 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELECT MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

ICDISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.

Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2 and 3-8.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, (35, ESPLANADE ROAD) BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,

GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace ..... from	3 12
Balbriggan Lace ..... from	7 0
Silk Lace ..... from	10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine ..... from	7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine ..... from	4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear ..... from	7 8
International ..... from	2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make ..... from	7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.	
Brown Merino ..... from	8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin ... from	6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests ..... from	8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns ..... from	9 0
International do. ..... from	3 0

SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks ..... per doz. pair	11 8
" " Embroidered Fronts ..... "	19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks ... per pair	2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes ..... per doz.	16 8
Balbriggan New Stripes ..... from	21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. ..... from	21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear ... per pair	2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors ..... from	17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld., HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS — POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA

CAN PROCURE EVERY HOUSE AND TABLE REQUISITE AND THE CHOICEST WINES, PROVISIONS AND STORES AT PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S, POONA ESTABLISHMENT.

POONA — PHILLIPS.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 10TH JUNE,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
Offenbach's Grand Military and Spectacular Comic Opera, in 4 Acts, entitled the
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Children under 10 years will be admitted at half price in First, Second and Third Seats only.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 11TH JUNE,
Lecocq's Favourite Opera Bouffe in 3 Acts, entitled,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION
Gilbert and Sullivan's New Japanese Opera
MIKADO,
WITH COMPLETE NEW DRESSES AND SCENERY.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian mail-steamer "Raffaele Rubattino," Captain G. Merello, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 9th instant, and that she is discharging and loading at the Prince's Dock.
All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WITH reference to the notification, dated the 28th ultimo, Notice is hereby given that the articles SALTPETRE, FLOUR, and BABUL-SEED, will be tested for tonnage on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-15 p.m., at the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, June 9, 1886.

TO BE LET, from 1st July next, a very desirable TOP FLOOR in the Fort, rent moderate. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, proposes to apply in 15 days from THIS DATE for the sanction of Government to the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY with DOUBLE TRACK from the Mint, along Frere Road, to a point of Junction with the present track opposite the eastern approach to Carnac Bridge.
Any person interested in this application should apply to the Municipal Commissioner, at his office, where plans of the proposed extension may be seen.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th June 1886.

LADIES'
LISLE THREAD HOSE.
Shades of Pink, Blue, Brown, Cream, Cardinal, Ruby, Gold, Rs. 2.
Openwork fronts—Cream, Blue, Pink, Cardinal, & Ruby. Rs. 2-12.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after TUESDAY next, the fifteenth of June, 1886, until further notice, the following alterations will be made in the Passenger Trains now running over this Railway, namely:—
FIRST.—The Passenger Trains which now run between Bombay and Poona during the night, leaving each of those Stations respectively at 9-0 and 11-0 p.m. will be discontinued, and instead Passenger Trains will leave Bombay and Poona respectively at 4-30 in the afternoon, and will arrive at Poona at 10-20 and Bombay at 10-50 the same evening.
SECOND.—The Down Jabalpur Mail Train leaving Bombay at 6-30 p.m. will stop for half an hour at Kalyan for dinner. It will arrive at Bhusawal a little later than at present on the following morning, but will arrive at Khandwa at 10-15 a.m., and at Jabalpur at 9-50 p.m., as at present.
THIRD.—Some of the Trains running between Bhusawal and Nagpur, between Dhond and Munmar, and over the Khamgaon and the Amraoti Branches will be slightly altered.
FOURTH.—A new Local Passenger Train will run daily between Bombay and Kalyan. It will leave Bombay at 10-0 p.m. and arrive at Kalyan at 11-45 p.m.; leave Kalyan at 5-10 a.m., and arrive in Bombay at 7-0 a.m.
2. For other and consequent alterations, as well as for information as to Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill, dated the Fifteenth of June, 1886.
Any additional information can be obtained at the Stations or of the undersigned.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Ninth of June, 1886.

RAIN GAUGES
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR INDIA—COMPLETE with Copper Funnel, Cylinder, Receiver and Graduated Glass Measure, Rs. 10-0.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
IN BRUSHING the head with this Brush, a gentle stream of Electricity flows through it, and thereby causing a healthy action to the Bulbs containing the roots of the Hair. Also CURES HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS of the Head within 5 minutes!!
Price from Rs. 5 to 8.

COOPER, MADON & Co,. Ld.
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CLARETS.

	Doz.	Pts.	Doz.	Qts.
South Coast Table Wine	9	0	14	0
Claret *	10	8	16	8
Claret **	11	4	18	8
Claret ***	12	0	19	8
Claret ****	13	8	22	8
Claret Medoc	9	0	14	0

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES,
ROEDERER'S GOLD TOP.
ROEDERER'S GOLD TOP CHAMPAGNE,
Well-known for its purity and delicacy.
Per dozen, Rs. 57-0.
ROEDERER'S CRYSTAL CHAMPAGNE,
A very superior and really high class wine.
Per dozen, Rs. 80.
PAUL PURICUX CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE,
A superior favourite wine.
Per doz. quarts, Rs. 50; Pints, Rs. 26-0.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TOILET
POWDER BOXES AND PUFFS.
Box-wood Screw Puff Box with Puff, Rs. 1-4 to 2
Metal in great varieties, from Rs. 2
Scotch-wood, Brown, Fern and Motto, with Puffs, Rs. 1-4 to 1-12
Scotch-wood, Tartan with Photo, Rs. 1-4 to 1-12
Polished white wood with Puff, as. 10 to Re. 1-4
Globe Puff Box without Puff, Re. 1-4

Olive wood	do	do	1-8
Coquella	do	do	0-8
Boxwood Beehive	do	do	0-8

Do square with compartment for Powder, Re. 1-8
Miniature Nickled Puff Box, watch shaped, very useful for the Pocket, Rs. 2-8.
Spare Puffs, from as. 8 to Re. 1-4

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

WANTED, an English speaking BARMAID. One knowing the business will be preferred. Apply B., care of this paper.

AN AMERICAN improved safety BICYCLE, 48 inch wheel, used about a month. Owner gone home. Price, Rs. 175.—Rev. JAS. SMITH, Ahmednagar.

WANTED, A NATIVE FIREMAN able to take charge of a stationary steam-engine. Apply personally with certificates to WM. WATSON and Co., 23, Apollo Street.

LADIES' REQUISITES.—Plush Hand Bags, Leather Hand Bags, Plush Companions, Frillings, Laces, Gloves, Feathers, Flowers, Fans, &c., &c. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

D. C.-B. PONY, 6 years, 13-2, believed perfectly sound. First-rate polo pony, up to 13st., goes in harness; very fast, and handy. Rs. 250. Open to offer. Apply to WM. WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the NARAYAN COTTON MILLS, Ld. (adjourned for want of quorum), takes place TO-DAY at 4 p.m., at the residence of Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, 39, Hornby Row, Fort.

WANTED, in the Fort, Superior private BOARD and RESIDENCE for a Lady. Address A. B., *Bombay Gazette*.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 23 per case of 8 dozen pints J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

CALADIUMS—50 choicest named sorts at Rs. 2 each, or Rs. 18 per doz., strong bulbs.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

IF you want a really Good Smoke order PURE LUNKAH CIGARS, from ROBERTS and Co., Cocoanada, Bombay Agency, 4, Bruce Lane.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart,

LADIES and GENTLEMEN will find our Establishment replete with all their requirements at strictly moderate prices.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

TO COLONELS OF THE BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.—On Commission Sale—A colonel's complete outfit, almost quite new, will be sold cheap. Apply Joan Mahomed and Co., 16, Meadow Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GENTLEMEN'S keyless patent lever WATCHES strong and good time-keeper; silver from Rs. 20 to 50, and metal from rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a large stock of assorted Boots and Shoes, especially for monsoon season. Moderate prices. Hussanally Mulla Hukumjee and Brothers, No. 1, Crawford Market.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED, a large and varied assortment of Waterproof clothing in all sizes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; and also Mossoo clothing for Ghorawallas. A trial is solicited by Y. A. LAUKA & Co., Corner of Hamam and Meadow Street.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas; deli-ered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, BUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS, manufactured for India, full Rs. 180 and Rs. 360, beautifully compass, at finished. Unique opportunity for schools. Cottage shape. For inspection at F. FISCHER & Co., Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Only a few left in stock.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following:—
Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.
Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
DISCONTINUANCE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THIS RAILWAY AND THE SIDINGS, AT COLABA, OF THE SASSOON DOCK, AND OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after Monday next, the seventh of June, instant, until further notice, Cotton and other Traffic will not be conveyed between this Railway, and the Sidings at Colaba, of the Sassoon Dock, and of the New Colaba Company.
2. Cotton and other Traffic tendered at Up-Country Stations for despatch to either of those Sidings, after this date will be sent to, and delivered at, this Company's Sidings at Colaba.
3. Due Notice will be given of the re-opening of the Sassoon Dock and the New Colaba Company's Sidings at Colaba for Traffic, to and from the respective Sidings, after the close of the monsoon.
4. Cotton, and other Traffic will continue to be booked to and from this Company's Sidings at Colaba as at present.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 4th of June, 1886.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 2 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.
AUG. M. MISRAHI,
Commission Agent in Diamonds Pearls, and Precious Stones.
PARIS, 9 rue de Chateaudun. BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

WANTED one or two PUBLIC WORKS SUBORDINATES in the Revenue Department. Salary Rs. 60 Babashai per month. Apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials. Those who may have passed L. C. E. or F. C. E. examination will be preferred.
LUXUMON JUGUNNATH,
Sir Subha.
Sir Subha's Office, Camp Naosari, 5th June 1886.

J. D. KATELEE.

GRADUATE, MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, formerly Superintendent, Gardens and Estates of H. H. the Chief of Jamkhandy, and late of the Port Canning Land Improvement Co., &c.
Gardens superintended, kept in order, and re-arranged on approved principles. Fresh seeds and rare ornamental plants supplied. Students trained in Botany and Gardening with practical instructions. Business in every department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, and Arboriculture. Charges moderate.
48, Meadow Street, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 5,500 CAST IRON C SOCKETS, and 5,500 CAST IRON C SOLE-PLATES for TELEGRAPH POSTS will be received by the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Store-yard, Alipore, Calcutta, up to 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of June, 1886, and will be submitted to, and decided on by the Director-General of Telegraphs.
2. The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to give the whole order to any one firm.
3. Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be had at the Office of the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.
R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Alipore, Calcutta, 7th June, 1886.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C.I.E., hereby invites Tenders for the Construction of three Blocks of Buildings on the Apollo Bunder.
Intending Contractors may Tender for either Block or for the whole.
Plans, specification, and forms of agreement will be on view on and after MONDAY next, the 7th June, at the Office of the Architect, Apollo Bunder, or where all other information may be obtained between the hours of 11 and 5. Intending Contractor will be called on to deposit Rs. 500 with each tender as earnest money, which will be returned in the event of the tender not being accepted, or in the case of the accepted Tender retained until the Agreement is signed. If a contractor whose tender is accepted fails to sign the agreement at the appointed time he will forfeit this deposit money.
The Sirdar does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
Printed copies of the specification, agreement, and Schedule can be obtained at the office of the Architect for Rs. 3 per set.
Tenders will be received up to noon on the 21st inst.
K. T. CHISHOLM,
F. R. I. B. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PERMANENT BARRACKS, COLABA.
TENDERS are invited for the IRON WORK in the construction of two new Single Storey Blocks of Barracks on the North and South Flank of existing R.A. Barracks at Colaba.
2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 5, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during office hours.
3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 18th June 1886, when they will be opened.
4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.
5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.
6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.
W. MERRIMAN,
Bt.-Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, B.D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 1st June 1886.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED a new circular-fronted English-built Brougham, suitable for one or pair of horses.
A new English-built light Laudau, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A new English-built Victoria, a new English-built Barouche and a few Dog-carts.
Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, and Mail Phaetons.
A pair of iron grey Arab Horses, young, and goes very well.
A pair of Flea-bitten grey Arab Horses, both broken to single and double harness.
A handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab, age 5 years, height 14-2½, a beautiful mover in single and double harness.
A few second-hand gentlemen's saddles received from England, in very good order.
Also new gilt pier, solid mahogany toilet, and black and gold chimney glasses and black and gold over mantels arrived from England,
For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, EALING, ENGLAND.

MR. NORTHCOTT, M. A., L. L. M., Wrangler and Classical Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, GIVES PRIVATE TUITION to CANDIDATES for the Army.
Recent successes (list below):—
Reference is allowed to those following officers in India:—General Carnegy, Colonel Hadow, Colonel Tweddell, Colonel Skinner; and in England, to General Francis, R. A., and Colonel Prendergast Walsh, Conservative Club, late Commanding the Troops in Kattywar, Bombay, whose sons are now with Mr. Northcott.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.
September, 1885,
TWO SENT UP. BOTH PASSED.
*Lieut. ESSELL ... ... East Kent Regt.
*Lieut. SHERWIN ... ... Somersetshire Regt.
*Lieut. GRAY, March, 1886.. Lancashire Fusiliers

WOOLWICH.
December, 1885.
FOUR SENT UP. THREE PASSED.

Name	Place
*Mr. Greer	First
*Mr. Dick	33rd
*Hon. M. Ward	50th.

FOR SANDHURST.
December, 1885.
TEN SENT UP. ALL PASSED.
*Mr. H. Tweddell, *Mr. A. Creagh, *Mr. E. A. Stanton, Mr. R. B. de Chair, Mr. H. A. Hill, *Mr. E. E. Beddek, *Mr. R. S. Cotterill, *Mr. Wilmot, *Mr. Skinner, *Mr. North.
*All these passed at their FIRST TRIAL.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL ...	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL ...	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
,, 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Fort Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,159 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
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FIRE RISKS.
In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.
The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX
All that Experience has proved Practicable an Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance ca be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from dat of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for ..... Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Or any of the Agents in India.

FILES. FILES. FILES.
BUY direct at 60 and 2½ per cent. off trade list delivered *f. o. b.* any port in England, and instruct your Bankers to tell their agents in England to pay us on receipt of Bills of Lading, Mate's Receipt, &c. We will pay freight and consign right through to destination if desired. Our quality is of the very best.
JUKES COULSON, STOKES & Co.,
Queen Steel Works, Sheffield, England,
FILES. FILES. FILES.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the bill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate on 4 per cent. per annum.
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WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Joust & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	5 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
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Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

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CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
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Dry Elite	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
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From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	...

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Leisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Nudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bandra Turnery and Social Club, 6-30 p.m.

Arrivals.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—[illegible] from Genoa; Kohinur (s), Calcutta; [illegible] Hongkong; and Stella (s), Mid-[illegible].

Departures.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—[illegible] Dunkirk; Agra (s), Coast and Calcutta; and Diamond City, Singapore.

Parsee Deaths.—The s. s. Raffaele Rubbatino entered the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ended the [illegible] inst., shows an increase of Rs. 3,96,000 in receipts.

THE NARAYEN COTTON MILLS.—A meeting of the shareholders of this company was advertised for yesterday, but it was adjourned till to-day for want of a quorum.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Duncan Road on the body of a Hindoo girl named Suckee, aged 3 years. Deceased, while playing in a room on the third storey of a house in that locality, dashed up against the shutters of a window which was not hooked, and fell out into the street and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

LOST PROPERTY.—Mr. Kennard, of the Bombay Pilot Service, reported to the police on Tuesday, that whilst he travelling by the G. I. P. Railway to Wassind on Sunday last, Mr. Pryce, late steward of the I. M. S. Clive, who was on his way to Calcutta, asked him to inform the police here that he had lost somewhere in the Fort on Saturday evening, a silver lever watch and chain, valued at Rs. 50.

THEFT AT THE ALBERT MUSEUM.—Mea Shaik Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee of stealing an umbrella, valued Re. 1-8, the property of Nadur Hoosein Osmanikhan, on Tuesday forenoon from the door-way of the Albert Museum at the Victoria Gardens. The complainant visited the Museum on the day in question, leaving his umbrella at the doorway as he entered it. On his return he found the umbrella missing, and while making enquiries, found the accused in the custody of the police with the umbrella in his possession. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

TRAM ACCIDENT.—At 7-40 p.m., on the 7th instant, a lad named Ralph Carreras, aged 7 years, the son of a Mr. Carreras, residing in house No. 1, Market Lines, was injured by being knocked down by a tram-car No 20, driven by driver No 46, named Shaik Oomer, coming from the direction of the Market. The lad had his left foot severely lacerated, and some of the bones fractured, besides the skull being fractured at the back in the fall. The lad, with his sister, aged 9 years, was attempting to cross the tram line to get to another street that was going towards the Market when the accident occurred. The lad was removed to the European General Hospital.

THEFT.—Kulla Bhicca was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two pieces of cloth, valued Rs. 8, from the bullock-cart of Rama Janoo, on Tuesday afternoon. The complainant was conveying on the day in question in his cart a load of pieces of cloth to the dyers, when the accused was observed by a woman named Girji removing two pieces of cloth from the cart and making away with it, which was once brought to the notice of the driver, who raised an alarm, and a policeman doing duty close by arrested him. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE CHEATING.

At the Police Court yesterday, Moolodina Moomunbhoy, a Khoja, appeared before Mr. Cooper to answer a charge of receiving, by cheating and false representation, the sum of Rs. 13,000, which was preferred against him by Messrs. Lukmidas Khimjee and Company, the guarantee brokers of Messrs. Wallace and Company, the correspondent in Bombay of Messrs. Wallace Bros., London.

Mr. Smith, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Freire, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, defended.

From the information sworn to by Narotum Goverdundass, the manager of the complainant's firm, it appeared that the accused went to Mr. Narotum and represented that he had a consignment of cotton ready to be shipped to England, stating he wished to consign it to Messrs. Wallace Bros., of London. Accused as was usual was desired to draw an advance of £1,000 on the produce, and signed the consignment note, promising as security to supply them with the shipping documents for despatch by the following mail. He was then allowed to draw £1,000 on Messrs. Wallace Bros., of London, and received 13 currency notes, of a thousand rupees each, on account of the sale proceeds of the bill, which amounted to Rs. 13,740 and reas 70. Late in the evening of the same day, the 21st, a Kojah named Peerbhoy, called at the office of Lukmidass Khimjee and Co. and informed the sarafmal also a clerk to Messrs. Wallace and Co. that the currency notes had dropped from the pocket of the accused while he was in the tramcar proceeding to his house, and asked for the numbers of the notes. The allegation of the loss of the notes aroused the suspicions of Mr. Narotum, who called on the accused through his broker to produce the cotton consignment, on which he had got the advance. Accused eventually stated he had no consignment of cotton. On being taken to task and threatened, he offered in lieu certain hides which were being taken possession of by certain merchants. On the 22nd accused was again called upon and asked to repay the sum of Rs. 13,000; otherwise he was threatened with criminal proceedings. He made some promises but did not keep them, and an information was then filed.

Mr. Smith explained the commercial nature of the transactions and then called Narotum Goverdundass. His examination-in-chief was not concluded when the case was adjourned.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRICAL COMPANY.

THE adjourned second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, Kalikat Street, Mody Bay. Mr. Michael R. De Quadros, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December was submitted to the meeting: The directors have now the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the audited accounts of the company for the four months ending 31st December last, which show a loss of Rs. 410-0-11, and which, considering the fact that the company had just commenced business, is not a matter for discouragement. Soon after the company commenced its operations, the directors made to Mr. Premchund Roychund, the vendor, a part payment on account of rupees in shares against goods delivered by him to, and taken charge of by our manager, and valued at more than a lac of rupees, and they have ever since been pressing the vendor to complete his contract, but as yet without success, though every facility has been accorded to the vendor to enable him to carry out his agreement with this company. One of the principal difficulties to his doing so was removed by the company handing over further eighteen shares to the vendor to enable him to settle with one Mr. Tribowandass, who was the joint purchaser with Mr. Premchund Roychund of the property of the late Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited. Notwithstanding the removal of this difficulty, the assignment has not yet been completed, and it appears that the vendor still owes the liquidator of the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, about Rs. 70,000, against which amount that company claims a lien on the entire property, and as the time for payment has expired, the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company have recently advertised for sale, by public auction or private contract, the whole of the property and stock in trade, including the portion delivered up to us by Premchund Roychund, and also some goods purchased and paid for by the company since its formation. The directors have, of course, protested against such sale, and filed a suit against the Bombay agent of the liquidators of the Eastern, Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, and obtained an order from the High Court to show cause why the sale should not be stopped pending the result of the suit instituted by your directors and an interim injunction restraining this rule will be signed next week, and the directors have a confident hope that it will be made absolute. Your directors are extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of the vendor, and have given him notice that they will proceed against him should he not forthwith give effect to his agreement as the interests of the company greatly suffer by the delay and apparent inability on his part to carry out his contract with the company. Should the result of our suit against the Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, be unfavourable, the directors fear they will have no other alternative but to wind up this company and take such proceedings against the vendor as they may be advised. Messrs. Premchund Roychund and Co. have tendered their resignation of the office of the agents of the company, and the same has been accepted, and the directors have in the meanwhile nominated Mr. Elmore, your manager, as agent *pro tem.* Your directors feel confident that shareholders will approve all that they have done, and will assist them to the best of their ability, so as to enable the company to extricate the company from its present unsatisfactory position. Your manager and electrician, Mr. Elmore, who has had much experience in the management of electrical companies, assures the directors that the properties purchased, including the Mody Bay buildings, are very valuable, and that with about 1 a lac of rupees as working capital a good and profitable business can be carried on. Your directors, therefore, contemplate the issue of debentures to the extent of a lac of rupees on the security of the whole property of the company, so as to be in a position to come to some satisfactory arrangement direct with the agent or liquidator of the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, by which this company may be benefited, and at the same time have a small working capital.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, re-electing Mr. Nusserwanjee B. Katruck as a director of the company, and appointing Messrs. Hugh S. Symons, and Pestonjee Sorabjee Khargat as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting was brought to a close.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LADY DUFFERIN.

AN English lady personally initiating and carrying out a patriotic and humane work in India for the benefit of the womanly masses is a circumstance which has not been hitherto noticed in the annals of Hindustan. Not even a European administrator has yet undertaken a beneficent work of this stupendous character. Our English conquerors have never been able to sympathize with the complete character and failings of the people, and have thus only touched the fringe of the national evils and depressions existing in India. Our countrymen have themselves not cared to cast off their immovable patience, conservatism and lethargy. To this may be partly attributed the slow progress made by European rulers in a thorough mastery of the sentiments, traits and conditions of their subjects. At last, we have been visited with a fair and happy messenger from the far West, and that messenger belongs to the kindlier and nobler of the two sexes: the embodiment of the Empress herself. As some tribute to the painstaking and widespread exertions of the Countess of Dufferin, we may record this event as denoting a new era in the history of India, fraught with important conditions for the social welfare of the native communities. The value of the national example set by the Countess cannot be too widely known, nor too much estimated.—*Gujerat Mitra.*

THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

OUR Hindoo friend the *Shetkya Katwaree*, or the Agriculturists' friend, in a long article calls upon his countrymen to be up and alive. The writer would have a general fund, called the Indian constitutional agitation fund, raised. Amongst other suggestions he makes the following:—A deputation of ten natives should be sent to the House of Commons to humbly pray for a change in the constitution of the Government of India. The office of the Secretary of State and Council should be entirely done away with. The Viceregal and the Presidency Councils should be reconstituted, the number of the members increased and half the number should be able and learned men of pure native origin. The native members should be elected by the people and they should be paid members. The formality of passing the Indian budget by the House of Commons should be dispensed with.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE BUILDING.

SOME time ago, when the *Bombay Gazette* suggested the removal of the Elphinstone College to a more suitable site on very good grounds, we cordially supported the idea. We are now glad to learn from the same paper that Government have taken up the question seriously, and it is now under consideration to remove the college to the Fort. We think the objections raised by the *Gazette* to the site near the University gardens are well founded. The pretty garden is now taken advantage of by all classes, and it would be a pity to deprive them of it. The open space in rear of the Secretariat would not perhaps be a bad site.—*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

JUSTICE IN BURMA.

WITH regard to the charge of murder of a prisoner brought by Mr. Moylan against Sergeant of Police, Moung Myat Tha, Mr. Moylan had addressed the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Upper Burma, the following letter;—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, (Foreign Department No. 84) enclosing a copy of the Magistrate's finding, in an enquiry, held into the circumstances of the death of Nga Hine.

2 You seem to regard this finding as conclusive. I beg to say that such is not my view. The inquiry was in reality, a sham inquiry. It was held while Moung Myat Tha, the Head Constable, who had shot the man, was continued in his office; allowed to threaten and terrorize dyed, those who were to give evidence. This system of terrorism which has existed for months, was carried to a great extent. The mother of Nga Hine, who called on me, told me that she found it impossible to get those, who were acquainted with the facts of her son's death to testify, owing to the terror inspired by the past and present oppressions of Moung Myat Tha. Under such circumstances, an inquiry held some four miles from the scene of the death, was a mere farce. It was impossible to expect people to come forward.

3 Mr. Scott in his report alleges, that the man Nga Hine was shot while attempting to escape from custody. I may say that it is directly at variance with the statement made to me personally by Moung Myat Tha, when I called on him, and questioned him, before he knew an enquiry was to be held into his conduct. Moung Myat Tha then described to me minutely the circumstances of Nga Hine's death, and he did not suggest, that he was attempting to escape when he was shot.

4 In Mr. Scott's report there is reference to myself which contains both a *suggestio falsi*, and a *suppressio veri*. Mr. Scott says, when referring to a witness whose deposition, I had sent in "Mahomed Moideen, the other person, who accused Moung Myat Tha, of murder, does not appear to have any real existence. Mr Edward Moylan, who sent in his deposition, declines to point him out." Mr. Scott thus conveys that I sent in the deposition of a man who had no existence, and whom I was unable to produce, when called. Mahomed Moideen made his deposition in my presence. I expressly informed Mr. Scott, by letter on the 22nd of April, that I declined to gave him any assistance to find Mahomed Moideen until I was satisfied, he would be protected, if he give evidence. In a previous case I brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner, that men had been tortured because they had not paid their taxes. I ascertained that the men who had given me this information were subsequently brutally abused. I therefore made up my mind that I would not again expose any Burmans to similar treatment, by asking them to give evidence, except I was assured they would be protected.

5. All these facts in reference to myself are suppressed in Mr. Scott's report. If the manner in which he conducted it, is to be judged by his action in reference to me, the value of his report is not very great. In my case, he has misstated and misrepresented the fact. Mr. Scott refers at same length to the fact, that a companion of Nga Hine was sentenced to penal servitude for life. I presume that this was one of the cases which Captain Adamson recently tried secretly at his own house, while the public were excluded. An American Clergyman, who was desirous of being present at one of those trials, was driven away by Captain Adamson. The fact that two men were sentenced to death, and some scores of others to lengthened terms of imprisonment and transportation, under such circumstances is, I conceive, a discredit to the administration of justice.

6. I believe that an organized system exist at present exists amongst the officials, who are entrusted with the local Government of Mandalay, to shelter their subordinates, to defeat all complaints, and to prevent any Burmans obtaining redress. The most disgraceful oppression is practiced by the Burmese Police. At present the people of Mandalay appear to me, to be dealt with by the local authorities, rather as if they were a herd of wild beasts than a body of Her Majesty's subjects, to whom His Excellency the Viceroy had specially promised the protection of the Queen-Empress.

7. I have no personal or professional interest in the case. I called attention to it on public grounds. I leave it to the Chief Commissioner of the forwards to the Government of India the papers connected with the case of Nga Hine's death, to also transmit this letter to the Government of India.

THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

A MEETING of the Turf Club was held on Friday, the 4th instant, at which it was proposed by Mr. A. A. Apear, and seconded by Mr. H.E. Abbott—"That the present scale of weight for age of English Horses be assimilated to the present scale of weight for age of Australian Horses, so that the weights to be "carried by English Horses in January shall be the same as the weights to be carried by Australian Horses in August, and so on month for month, the object being that English and Australian Horses shall carry the same weights for their respective ages."

The following is an explanatory statement on the subject by Mr. Apear:—"The proposal standing in my name regarding the alteration in the weights to be carried by English Horses has for its object simply the correction of a mistake, which curiously has been over-looked for some length of time. I think it as well to state how this has happened. The English Horse takes his age from 1st January, the Australian Horse from 1st August. (*a*). Previous to 1881 the English Horse had to carry more weight than the Australian throughout. The weights under that scale were—for 1 mile.

	st.	lbs.
3-year-old English in January ...	7	6
3-year-old Australian in August ...	7	2

4 lbs more.

(*b*). In 1881 it was felt that 7lbs. should be taken off the scale for English Horses, so that English and Australian Horses should carry nearly the same weights for their respective ages. The weights under this arrangement were—

	st.	lbs.
3-year-old English in January ...	6	13
3-year-old Australian in August ...	7	2

(*c*.) In 1883 it was thought proper to assimilate the Calcutta Turf Club weights for Australian Horses to the scale in use in Australia, the scale for English Horses being by an oversight left unchanged. The effect of this change in the Australian weight for age, scale was to very considerably raise the weights. The weights under this change, and which are now in force, are—

	st.	lbs.
3-year-old English in January... ...	6	13
3-year-old Australian in August ...	8	1

16 lbs. less.

On comparison of (*b*) and (*c*) it will be seen that while the weight for the Australian Horse was raised from 7st. 2lbs. to 8st. 1lb., the weight for the English Horse was unchanged.

(*d*). The present proposal is to assimilate the weight for age of English Horses to our present scale of weight for age of Australian Horses. The weights under this scale, if carried, will be—

	st	lbs.
3-year-old English in January	8	1
3-year-old Australian in August ...	8	1

For the sake of convenience and brevity I have only taken the weights for 3 year-olds at one mile for English horses in January and Australian horses in August: they of course, change for each succeeding month. A Table is attached to the printed proposal showing the weights for 2-year-olds for 10 months under the scales of 1881-82, of 1883-84, and the proposed scale of 1886-87.

Opinions differ as to the merits of English and Australian Horses, but I do not think that anyone will seriously contend that in a scale of racing weights the Australian Horse ought to be called on to give weight away to his English brother of the same age. I have therefore thought that the fairest solution of the question is to make the English Horse in his 37th month, *i.e.* in January as a 3-year-old, carry the same weight as the Australian Horse in his 37th month, *i.e.* in August as a 3-year-old, and so on month by month, and I fail to see how it can urged that the English Horse by this will be harshly treated, he merely being asked to meet his Australian rival on equal terms. I understand that some Members of the Turf Club object to my proposal *in toto*, and that others consider that the weights should not now be changed but be allowed to continue as they are though admittedly incorrect till the end of the present racing season 30th April, 1887. The former have nothing to say, as argument would be wasted, but to the latter I would point out that it cannot justly be regarded as a hardship by anyone that a mistake should be corrected when discovered, and that it is a duty that the Turf Club owes to the owners of Australian Horses to relieve them from the disadvantages under which they now labour by reason of an oversight of the Turf Club in 1883. The argument that the change of the weights now will be hard on owners who now have, or who may have sent commissions to buy, English Horses, is to my mind untenable. All owners well know that they have to run under the scale of weights in force at the time of running, and that the hands of the Turf Club ought not be left tied by mistakes when discovered and to make alterations when considered necessary. *If it be right to postpone the change till after 30th April 1887 then it follows that the arguments, if any that could be brought forward in support of such postponement would apply with equal force to a postponement till such time as all English Horses now in India or now being bought in England for India are broken down or dead.*

The meeting resolved to postpone the consideration of the question till the cold season when the matter could be gone into fully, and when any change that might be made would not interfere with racing arrangements.

A FATHER'S BRUTALITY.

WALTER FERREIRA, a compositor in the *Statesman* office, was charged on the 3rd instant, at Calcutta, with having about a fortnight ago assaulted and caused grievous hurt to his son by dashing him to the ground twice, and rendering him insensible, necessitating his removal to hospital, where he remained up to Thursday last when he was discharged. The boy had, however, been told to attend daily as an out-door patient, if he again showed symptom of madness or spoke incoherently. One of the witnesses examined was a native of the Mug caste, who is a neighbour. He deposed to the child having been habitually ill-treated by the father, the accused. The lad had frequently run into the house for protection. On this occasion he did so too, and was followed by his father, who twice dashed him to the ground and rendered him insensible. The boy after giving his evidence begged, with tears in his eyes that his father might be forgiven for whatever he had done. The Magistrate, in sentencing the prisoner to three months' rigorous imprisonment, observed that he had taken into consideration the fact of his family being dependant on him for their support; but for this circumstance he would have dealt more severely with him. To punish him to a greater extent would be to punish his family.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 29th of May, there were 161 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 19·3 per thousand, per annum. In the previous week there were 151 deaths, and the death-rate was 18·1 per thousand. There were 7 deaths from small-pox, 14 from cholera, 48 from fevers, 14 from tetanus, and 4 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—6 Non-Asiatics, 4 Mixed Races, 96 Hindus, 50 Muhammadans, and 5 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending May the 29th was 161 against 151 and 150 in the corresponding weeks of 1885 and 1884, but the corresponding week of last year. There were 14 deaths from cholera against 15 and 7 in the two precedings weeks. The number is less than the average of the quinquenium by 33. The deaths from fever and bowel complaints amounted to 48 and 19 respectively, against 38 and 16 in the preceding week. The general death-rate was 19·9 per mille, per annum against 23·5 per mille, per annum, the mean of the last five years.

M. REMENYI, THE VIOLINIST.

SEVERAL letters have recently appeared in some of the up country papers, asking for information regarding the states of Mr. Remenyi, as a musician We cannot do better therefore, than quote the following article from Sir George Grove's "Dictionary of music and musicians" which is a standard work:—

Edward Remenyi, a famous violinist, was born in 1830 at Hewes (according to another account at Miskolo) in Hungary, and received his musical education at the Vienna Conservatoire during the years 1840-45, were he studied on the violin was Joseph Bohm, the same who instructed Joachim. In 1848 he took an active part in the insurrection, and became Adjutant to the famous General Sorgey, under whom he took part in the campaign against Austria. After the revolution was crushed, he had to fly from his country, and went to America, where he resumed his career as a virtuoso. In 1853 he went to Liszt. Weimar, who at once recognised his genius and became his artistic guide and friend. In the following year, he came to London, and was appointed soloviolinist to the Queen. In 1860 he obtained his amnesty, and returned to Hungary, where some time afterwards, he received from the Emperor of Austria a similar distinction to that granted to Ernst. Except a visit to his native home, he seems to have retired for a time from public life, living chiefly on an estate he owned in Hungary. In 1865 he appeared for the first time in Paris, where he created a perfect furore in the salons of the aristocracy. Repeated artistic tours in Germany, Holland, and Belgium further tended to spread his reputation. In 1875 he was temporarily in Paris, and, in the summer of 1877, he came to London, where also he produced a sensational effect in private circles. The season being far advanced, he appeared in public only once at Mr. Mapleson's benefit concert at the Crystal Palace, where he played a fantasia on themes from the "Huguenots." In the autumn of 1878 he again visited London, and played at the Promenade concerts. He was on his way to America, where he has been giving concerts for the last three years and still resides (1881). As an artist M. Remenyi combines perfect mastery over the technical difficulties of his instrument, with strongly pronounced poetic individuality. His soul is in his playing, and his impulse carries him away with it as he warms to his task, the impression produced on the audience being accordingly in an ascending scale. He never tires and one never tires of him. The stormier pieces of Chopin, transferred by him from the piano to the violin, are given by Remenyi with overpowering effect, but the tenderer accents are not wanting. The nocturnes of Chopin and Field, arranged in the same way, he gives with the sweetest dreaminess, interrupted at intervals only by accents of passion. Another important feature in Remenyi's playing is the national element. He throughout maintains against the genuiness of Hungarian music, and has shown himself thoroughly imbued with that sprit by writing severel "Hungarian melodies" which have been mistaken for popular tunes and adopted as such by other composers. The same half eastern sprit is observable in the strong rhythmical accentuation of Remenyi's style, so rarely attained by artists of Teutonic origin, and for similar reasons the arrangements of Chopin's Mazurks and similar pieces are more congenial to him than the classical works of Beethoven, Schumann, Mendelssohn, which, as a matter of course, are not in his repertoire. Altogether, his genius will be most appreciated in a drawing room, where his marked individuality is more immediately felt than in a large concert hall. Remenyi's fame is accordingly of a somewhat peculir kind. It resembles that of our non-exhibting painters. Most English amateurs have heard of this name, and know that he ranks amongst the leading artist of the day, but few can vouch for the general impression by their personal experience. Moreover Remenyi is of too migratory a nature to follow up his success in any given place. He is the wandering musician par excellence and, at intervals, when the whim takes him, will disappear from public view altogether. But although somewhat of the nature of a comet, he is undoubtedly a star of the first magnitude in his own sphere. Remenyi's compositions are of no importance being mostly confined to arrangements for his instrument and other pieces written for his immediate use.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not deceased. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

M. RENAN ON STUDENT'S WORK AND MORALS.

M. RENAN, while presiding at the annual banquet of the "Association Generale des Etudiants de Paris," on Saturday night, gave the students some sound advice. He said:—

I constantly say, "Happy the young, for they have life before them." Of the two parts of the programme of scholastic life, "work hard and play hard," I have, to tell the truth, known only the first. The time when the others amused themselves was for me a time of ardent study. I was perhaps wrong for the result has been that in my old days, instead of being, according to the established rule, a rigid Conservative, I am an austere Moralist. I have not been able to defend myself against a certain amount of indulgence which the Puritans have qualified as moral cowardice. I should, perhaps, have done better to amuse myself when I was young and to sing in my own way the "Gaudeamus" of the clerks of the Middle Ages:—

Gaudeamus, igitur,
Juvenes dum sumus;
Post jucundam juventutem,
Post molestam senectutis n,
Nos habebit humus.

Joy and work are two healthy things. Work, then, work incessantly, but amuse yourselves too. Do not fatigue yourselves. Let the idea, the thought, come to you in its natural garb, and do not hurry it. Rest yourself from one kind of work by another. Have various subjects of study. In the head full of one subject there are, nevertheless, spaces left which can be profitably filled up by another work. An old Rabbi of the first century said, "One can pour several measures of oil into a barrel full of nuts." How true that is! Yes, one can do very different things at the same time, if care is taken to fill up the spaces between. The time given to work is not simply that which is spent seated at the writing table. It is necessary to manage so that the time of work and repose are not distinct. While you are talking, if the conversation does not greatly interest you, follow the bent of your own ideas. Do the same during your walks, your meals, and all the acts of your life. Aspire to know everything; the limits will come along later on. In the human family the last born are the privileged ones. What a host of things you will know which we can never know. How many problems will be clear for you the solution of which I would purchase with many years of my life, if I had them to give. Be always thoroughly good and respectable young men, if you are not, you cannot work well, nor even amuse yourselves well. One must lead a good life to possess gaiety of mind. There are some delicate subjects which it is the fashion not to talk about; but you have expressed such confidence in me that I will tell you what I think about them. Never profane love; it is the most sacred thing on earth. Regard it as a cowardice to betray the woman who has opened to you for a moment the Paradise of the ideal. Hold it as the greatest of crimes to expose yourself to the future maledictions of a being that owes its life to you.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND HER DRESSES.

A GOOD deal of the following information, which is taken from a society journal in New York, will be news to people in England, perhaps not excepting Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill themselves:—

It is said that Lord Churchill would never have become noted in the political world if it had not been for the energy and encouragement of his wife; and she knows more about English politics and history than many a member of the Parliament. She can repeat the names of all the English Sovereigns from Alfred the Great in the order of their succession down to Victoria giving the dates of their reigns and the principal events in each, and besides this feat of memory she can repeat the American Declaration of Independence from beginning to end. It is not so long ago since she was the bright particular star in New York society. Every one remembers Jennie Jerome. At every Delmonico ball she was surrounded by more admirers than she knew what to do with. Her father, Leonard Jerome, is a fine looking man with dark eyes and grey hair. He has been quite a lion in London society the past winter. Miss Jerome first met Lord Churchill at a Delmonico ball. He was here on a visit. She wore a white tulle and silk and rosebuds. Her beautiful dark eyes were what first captivated him, and in her hair she wore a single pink rose which completed the picture. He picked it up and took it. The wooing was short and sweet. The wedding took place at Grace Church on Broadway, and the bride in white stain and point lace was wedded, while the chimes rang out. She has been photographed by prominent artists in New York, London, and Paris. One was taken a short time ago in London. It shows the pathetic beauty of her dark eyes and the captivating loveliness of her face.

Lady Churchill always attends the Queen's Drawing Rooms and the balls given by the Princess of Wales, and at every entertainment in town, she is a great favourite. Her dresses, the way she arranges her hair, her very tones are imitated. When she married, her father gave her a wedding dowry of 50,000 dollars. This is true also, but it is reported enough to satisfy the brother of Lord Churchill the Duke of Marlborough. She has two little sons Winston Leonard, born in 1874, and John Henry, in 1880. She spends the winter months at her house in Oxfordshire, and the spring and summer at her London house, No. 2, Connaught-place West. Lady Churchill is a true American," said Wood, "and a short time ago when she was ordering some dresses from him. "She wishes nothing in the extreme of fashion, and wants soft colours always." One of her favourite dresses last season was of black Chantilly lace, made over satin. The satin bodice was cut low and without sleeves, and the lace waist woven over it disclosed the white arms and shoulders. Another costume, which excited the admiration of the Prince of Wales, was of pale blue surah silk, made with a long train over dark blue velvet. It was embroidered in lilies of the valley and tiny moss roses, and the front was of point lace caught by cluster of the same flowers and tiny hummingbirds. The bodice of moss green velvet was bordered by lace, and a cluster of humming-birds nestled on one shoulder. At the March Drawing Room held this year she wore a marvellous gown of amber bronze satin, which fell in long glistening folds to the floor and trained for two yards. It was unrelieved by any other colour, and against it her arm and throat shone dazzlingly white. A large feather fan of the same colour, with tortoiseshell sticks, tiny bronze slippers, and a bronze aigrette in her coiffure completed the toilet. Diamonds flashed in her ears, on her throat and arms, and her dress glistened like a glass of golden wine held to the sunlight.

THE RECENT WINTER.

AT a meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society, a paper on this subject was read by Mr. Charles Harding. The whole Winter, he said, was one of exceptional cold, not so much on account of any extreme severity, as from the unbroken character of the long period of frost and the persistency with which low temperature continued. In the south-west of England there was not a single week from the commencement of October to March 21 in which the thermometer did not fall to the freezing point. In many parts of the British Islands it froze on 70 nights, or on every alternate night between the beginning of January and the middle of March, and during the long frost which commenced in the middle of February and continued until March 17, it froze in many places for more than 30 consecutive nights. At Great Berkhamsted, in Hertfordshire, there was frost on 15 nights, or on 10, for 73 consecutive nights, from January 5 to March 18. The absolutely lowest temperature registered in England was 6 Fahr., and the lowest period of frost occurred between the middle of February and the middle of March. At Braemar, in Scotland, a temperature as low as −2 Fahr., was recorded on January 2. Probably the most interesting feature in connection with the cold of Winter was the excessively severe weather experienced at the commencement of March. The Greenwich observations from 1814 only showed two in stances of similarly low temperatures. The unusual frequency with which snow fell was also a matter of interest. The facts all showed that the recent Winter was one of the longest experienced for many years, and in some respects it might be characterised as the most severe. An examination of the ships' logs tended to show that the abnormal conditions which prevailed over these islands, and indeed over nearly the whole of Europe, extended also a considerable distance to the westward, indicating a general reversal of conditions over the Atlantic. The Winter of 1885-86 was the only one in which there was skating on the water of the London Skating Club, in Regent's Park, in each of the four months, December to March. Since the formation of the club in 1830, and there were but four records of skating in March during the 56 years. The temperature of the soil at the depth of one foot was generally only about 2°. in excess of the air over the whole of England, and from March 1 to 17 the earth was colder than usual by amounts varying from 6°.3 to 8°.5. In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper attention was drawn to the circumstances that notwithstanding the long continued cold weather, vegetation had not appreciably suffered, nor, owing to the absence of frequent variations of temperature, were the Registrar General's mortality returns greatly affected.

HAIR-DRESSING EXHIBITION.

NOT to be behind other capitals, Berlin, too, has at present an exhibition—of the art of hair-dressing. Not only are to be finished products shown of the art of the *perruquier* and the *coiffeur*, but the exhibition of the raw materials on which his skill is exercised is most remarkable and complete. The great mass of the hair used, it appears, comes either from China or Japan. This is plentiful and cheap, costing only some 45s. per lb. for tresses upwards of a yard in length. It is, however, hard and coarse; the Japanese supply even more so than the Chinese. Better qualities come chiefly from Italy and in Germany itself from the country districts of Thuringia and the Black Forest. The highest price in the market—as much as twenty guineas per lb.—is obtained for blonde hair, which is imported almost entirely from Norway and Swedan. White hair is not a natural product at all, but has been subjected to an artificial bleaching process. Large quantities of buffalo-hair and Angora goats' wool are also shown. From the former material there are manufactured those wigs which are intended for powder; from the latter, clowns's wigs and theatrical beards.

RUSKIN'S EARLY ADMIRATION OF TURNER.

IN Chapter I. of the second volume of "Præterita," just issued, Mr. Ruskin enters upon an account of his life from his coming of age. In the autumn of 1839, when Osborn Gordon was with him as private tutor, Mr. Ruskin got his second Turner drawing.

Certainly the most curious failure of memory—among the many I find—is that I don't know when I saw my first. I feel as if Mr. Windus's parlour at Tottenham had been familiar to me since the dawn of existence in Brunswick square. Mr. Godfrey Windus was a retired coach-maker, living in a cheerful little villa, with low rooms on the ground-floor opening pleasantly into each other, like a sort of grouped conservatory, between his front and back gardens, there walls beset, but not crowded, with Turner prawings of the England series; while in his portfolio-stands, coming there straight from the publishers of the books they illustrated, were the entire series of the illustrations to Scott, to Byron, to the South Coast, and to Finden's Bible. Nobody in all England at that time—and Turner was already sixty—cared in the least the sense of the word for Turner or the retired coach-maker of Tottenham and I. Nor, indeed, could the public ever see the drawings, so as to begin to care for them. Mr. Fawkes's were shut up at Farnley, Sir Peregrine Acland's perishing of damp in his passages, and Mr. Windus bought all that were made specially for sale, as soon as they came, and locked them with them. The advantage, however, of seeing them all collected at his house—he gave an open day each week and to me the run of his rooms at any time,—was, to the general student, inestimable, and for me, the means of writing "Modern Painters." It is I think noteworthy that, although first attracted to Turner by the mountain truth in Rogers's "Italy," when I saw the drawings it was almost wholly the pure artistic quality that fascinated me, whatever the subject; so that I was not in the least hindred by the beauty of Mr. Windus's "Llanberis" or "Melrose" from being quite happy when my father at last gave me, not for a beginning of Turner Collection, but for a specimen of Turner's work, which was all—as it was supposed—I should ever need or aspire to possess, the "Richmond Bridge, Survey." The triumphant talk between us over it, when we brought it home, consisted, as I remember, greatly in commendation of the quantity of Turnerian subject and character which this single specimen united:—"It had trees, architecture, water, a lovely sky, and a clustered bouquet of brilliant figures." And verily the Survey Richmond remained for at least two years our only Turner possession, and the second we bought, the "Gosport," which came home when Gordon was staying with us, had still none of the delicate beauty of Turner except in its sky; nor would either my father or I the least offended by the ill-made bonnets of the lady-passengers in the cutter, nor by the helmsman's head being put on the wrong way. The reader is not to think, because I speak thus frankly of Turner's faults, that I judge them greater or know them better now than I did then. I know them at this time of getting "Richmond" and "Gosport" just as well as other people; but knew also the power shown through these faults to a degree quite wonderful for a boy, it being my chief recreation, after Greek or trigonometry in the nursery study to go down and feast on my "Gosport."

On his twenty-first birthday Mr. Ruskin's father presented him with the drawing of Winchelsea, and transferred into his name in the stocks as much as would bring in £200 a year, and watched with some anxiety the use he would make of his money. One of his earliest purchases was a Turner.

The Turner drawings hitherto bought—Richmond, Gosport, Winchelsea—were all supplied by Mr. Griffith, an agent in whom Turner had perfect confidence, and my father none. Both were fatally wrong. Had Turner dealt straight with my father there is no saying how much happiness might have come of it for all three of us; had my father not been always afraid of being taken in by Mr. Griffith, he might at that time have brought some of the loveliest drawings that Turner ever made, at entirely fair prices. But Mr. Griffith's art-salesmanship entirely offended my father from the first, and the best drawings I was always let pass, because Mr. Griffith recommended them, while Winchelsea and Gosport were both bought—among other reasons—because Mr. Griffith said they were not drawings which we ought to have!

One of the Turners which Mr. Ruskin especially coveted was the Harlech.

It was a smaller drawing than most of the England and Wales series, and there were many hints in the market about its being iniquitous in price. The private view day of the Old Water-Colour came; and, arm in arm with my father, I met Mr. Griffith in the crowd. After the proper five minutes of how we liked the exhibition, he turned specially to me. "I have some good news for you, the Harlech is really for sale." "I'll take it, then," replied without so much as a glance at my father, and without asking the price. Smiling a little ironically, Mr. Griffith went on, "And—seventy"—implying that seventy was a low price, at once told me in answer to my confidence. "But it was thirty above the Winchelsea, twenty-four above Gosport, and my father was of course sure that Mr. Griffith had paid £20 in at the instant. The mingled grief and scorn on his face told me what I had done; but I was too happy on pouncing on my Harlech to feel for him.

Work at Oxford now told upon Mr. Ruskin's health. He had attacks of blood-spitting which entailed putting off taking his degree for a year; and on the advice of his physician a journey was undertaken to Italy; the journey being by Rouen and the Loire to Tours, across France by Auvergne, down the Rhone to Avignon, and by the Riviera and Florence to the South.

WHAT H

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

CONSOLS yesterday recovered the previous day's decline of ½, a somewhat unusual thing in face of a probable dissolution of Parliament, and in other items usually quoted by Reuter from the London Stock Exchange there is no alteration.

BAR SILVER comes ½d. per oz higher again at 45d., and Government are reported to have sold 2 lakhs of wire transfers on Bombay at 1s. 5 15-32d. There was a rumour here yesterday of this business having been done, but it was not generally credited, the idea being that Government were holding for their previous limit of 1s. 5 9-16d. Even if they do so, it almost looks as if they would get it at to-day's biddings, as Exchange in Calcutta to-day has been exceedingly strong, 1s. 5½d being quoted for Bank telegraphic. We are firmer here in consequence, and partially 1-32d. higher, but very little business has been done, pending the knowledge of what is done about Councils, nor is it of any use speculating on what the result may be. For ready bills the following are closing quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¾d. to 1s. 5 13-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5¾d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ...	1s. 5 19-32d. to 1s. 5¾d	,,
Francs ,, ,, ...	1'36½	,,

The pressure for money here continues, and some of the Banks are said to have borrowed at 10 per cent., while the rate for 60 days' sight bills on Calcutta is equivalent to about 12 per cent. per annum. This is a state of things that cannot exist very long, although it has prevailed longer than people anticipated when the first signs of the squeeze became apparent.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is rather better ready at Rs. 97¾ for Fours. Forward there is a distinctly firmer tone at Rs. 97 11-16. Fours-and-a-half we still quote at Rs. 100¾.

SHARES are quiet with few noteworthy changes. Bank of Bombays have improved to Rs. 720. Mill shares are pretty steady, but if there is any alteration, it is an occasional reduction of Rs. 5 per share. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 3,275. Treacher and Co., Ld., are quoted at Rs. 1,090 ex-dividend.

COTTON in Liverpool keeps steady without change in prices, either ready or forward. Here the tone is decidedly firm, and an occasional rupee higher where business is done. Good Dholleras with a contract for instance have advanced to Rs. 182, and Westerns may be quoted Rs. 175 to Rs. 177. Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 194 to Rs. 196 per candy. The fineness of the weather admits of business being done for export with safety, and receipts keep up as will be seen from the following figures :—

GROWTH.	Cwts.	Equal F. P. Bales.
Dhollera	7,874	2,250
Broach	633	181
Bengals	4,979	1,422
Berar	342	98
Khandeish	3,992	1,140
Barsee and Nuggur	1,594	456
Western and Madras	519	148
Compta and Dharwar	1,103	315
Persian	6	2
Sind	314	90
Other Sorts	160	46
Total Day's Receipts ...	21,516	6,148
Total Receipts for 2 days (7th and 8th June)	57,667	16,477
Total Receipts Since 1st Jan. 1886.	4,304,226	1,229,778
Do. do. 1885.	3,143,803	898,087

WHEAT has undergone a decided decline of As. 1 to As. 1½ per cwt. to-day, and there is considerable pressure to quit ready stocks even at that. A fall of 1d. per cental in Liverpool, and 1s. per quarter in London has something to do with it, but the chief depressing influence is the tightness of money compelling holders to realise. The following are sellers' prices :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-0-3	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,, 3-15-3	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 3-15-3	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 3-14-6	,,

SEEDS are also weak and lower, Linseed being down to Rs. 6-6½, and Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed to Rs. 5-11 per cwt. sellers.

The arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

By	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea	1,291	497	..	57	1,906	..
B.B. & C.I.Ry	17,899	8,124	14,921	..	..	...
G.I.P.Ry	44,105	6,037	125	1,150	18	4
Total ...	63,895	14,658	15,046	1,207	1,924	4
Total for 2days.	220,700	45,864	36,085	3,782	4,102	70
Total for 1886.						
Since 1st Jan.	6,767,542	2,853,718	822,682	763,314	74,399	302,631
Do. 1885.	5,599,619	3,919,124	991,469	988,427	...	...

FREIGHTS are steady all through, and for some ports there is no ready tonnage available, nor is the supply in sight at all beyond probable requirements if the rains hold off for another fortnight as seems not at all unlikely. The steamers arriving, at all events, report no sign of the monsoon between here and Aden, which is a pretty safe guide. Berth rates are :—

Liverpool	Ready	22s. 6d.
London	,,	22s. 6d.
Open Charter	,,	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Havre	,,	22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d.
Antwerp	,,	22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d.
Marseilles	,,	22s. to 22s. 6d.
Genoa	,,	32s. 6d. to 32s. 9d.
Trieste-Venice	,,	31s. 3d. at 2s.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	24 p.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	462
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£154

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	£1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	460
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	–	113
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	710
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	900
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	2
Bo.Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	600	500	500	...	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	935
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850d
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	692½
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	665
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	675
City of Bombay Shares	585	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	970
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	–	30
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,160
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	710
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	670
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	–	105
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	–	950
Hinguphat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,00	500	Rs. 25	955
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,255
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	500	Rs. 30	615
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	1,00	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,00	500	Rs. 25	1,152½
Khandeish	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	1,000xd.
Khatao Mackinjee	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	932½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,00	100	Rs. 5	156
Madras United	600	0 0	1,00	Rs. 125	2,650xd.
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	..	745
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	..	1,240
Massgon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	–	180
Moraries Gowuldas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	700
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,00	1,00	–	935
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	582½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	–	207½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	–	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	970
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	935
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	–	1,500
Shalapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soondercoe	678	1,000	1,000	–	770
Southern India	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	280
Victoria Mills	1,312	250	250	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	600	1,000	1,000	...	630
Luxmidas Khimji Si. W. Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	–	985
	770	1,000	1,000	–	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 60	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,090
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	690	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600xd.
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	197½
Colaba Press Co.	800	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,050
French Press Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 45	660
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	100
Motiwall Co.	3,125	400	400	...	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	570
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	127½
Prince of W. Press	800	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	460
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	635
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	125	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,700

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	190 / 145
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,635	200	165	Rs. 20	175
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	30
Do. New issue	600		37	10 2-3p.c	30
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	680
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	125
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,000	1,500	225	3,275
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	320
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2½	..	11
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	Rs. 32	235
Kamp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	324
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	22	3½	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	22
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. a.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	3224
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 13	72
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	75	..	74
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1	11
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 93	1090
Tracker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	175
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.c.	125
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	215xd.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

REMENYI CONCERTS.
To Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld., Bombay.
GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.
For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.
I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.
Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

EYE-SIGHT.—Perfection of sight can only be obtained when each eye sees equally well. The great necessity and importance of a proper examination of the eyes is remarkably demonstrated by the very large percentage of persons whose eyes are not alike. Mofussil residents, to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight test (price 2 annas).
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mangoe Lane, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
HAVE REMOVED
TO THEIR NEW OFFICE
IN
RAMPART ROW,
OPPOSITE
THE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
HAVE received the first consignment of the latest and most perfect,
IMITATION IVORY BILLIARD BALLS,
such as were used in the last Handicap at Gattis. They are the best Imitation Ivory Balls ever produced, and in many respects superior to real Ivory.
Price for Billiard, Pool or Pyramid Balls, Rs. 10 each

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BURN—May 9, at Bath, the wife of Colonel James, B S C, of a daughter.
GALTON—May 7, at Hadzor House, Droitwich, the wife of Captain Galton, R A, of a daughter.
HEYLAND—May 13, at Birkdale, Branksome, Bournemouth, the wife of Captain J R Heyland, R A, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GAY—GLASS—May 13, at Our Lady Star of the Sea, Greenwich, Albert Clifford Wainhouse, son of W G E Gay, of Secunderabad, India, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Geo M Glass.
MAYCOCK—GORDON—May 5, at St Peter's, Titchfield, Stewart McMurdo Maycock, Captain Royal Engineers, youngest son of the late Captain and Brevet Lieut-Col Joseph Maycock, 53rd Regiment, to Maynard Eleanor, second daughter of Major-General Gordon.
WINDHAM—CURREY—May 11, at St Peter's Wrecclesham, Joseph Charles Smith Windham, Lieut-Colonel (retired) Royal Horse Artillery, of Ridgway, Farnham, to Frances Helen Fordati, of the Grange, Wrecclesham, daughter of William Currey, of Weybridge Heath.

DEATHS.

BEADNELL—May 5, Colonel George Beadnell, aged 65.
BOYCOTT—May 12, at 46, Montagu-square, Thomas Boycott, M D, F L S, formerly of the Mint, Calcutta, aged 70.
CURTEIS—May 4, in London, Edward Barrett Hodges Curteis, Esq, late 9th Lancers.
DAUBUZ—May 2, at Florence House, Guildford, Mary Emily Wilmot (May), eldest daughter of the late John T Daubuz, Captain R A, aged 39.
HARRIS—May 10, at 2, South-street, Thurloe-square, Georgina Maria, widow of the Rev James Parker Harris Chaplain of the Lucknow Garrison, and daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel Short, Coldstream Guards, aged 57.
JERVIS-WHITE-JERVIS—May 11, in London, of acute Peritonitis, Ethel Rose, third daughter of the late Colonel Henry Jervis-White-Jervis, R A, of Felixstowe, aged 23.
LEICESTER—May 8, at Budleigh Salterton, Louisa Helen the beloved wife of Major W F Leicester, of the Retired List, Bengal Army, aged 48.
LEWIS—May 7, at Elmwood, Woolston, T R Lewis, M B (F R S elect), Surgeon-Major Army Medical Staff, aged 44.
McDONELL—May 8, at Netley, Captain John Bird McDonell, Suffolk Regiment, second son of the late Æneas Ranald McDonell, Esq, M C S, aged 29.
RICHARDS—May 8, at Dean Park, Bovey Tracey, Fleetwood John Richards, Lieut-General R M.
SEALY—May 7, at Field Grove, Bitton, Thomas Sealy, late Captain 2nd Queen's, aged 77.
TOD—May 8, at Cheltenham, Isabella, the beloved wife of Captain A G Tod, formerly of H M's 1st Madras Light Cavalry.
WEBB—May 3, at the Hill, country Cork, John McB Webb, Esq, late Captain 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HECQUET—May 30, at Sukkur, the wife of M S N Hecquet, Indus Bridge, of a son.
PORCELLI—May 27, at Murree, the Baroness Porcelli, of a son.

DEATHS.

COLQUHOUN—May 30, at Trimulgherry, Secunderabad at the residence of her son-in-law, Thos W Watts Apothecary, (S M D), Mary Arabella, the beloved wife of W Colquhoun, Retired Conductor, O D, aged 60 years, 2 months and 13 days.
GALSTAUN—June 4, at No 2, Ripon Street, Calcutta, M J Galstaun, Esq, of the firm of Messrs M J Galstaun & Co, aged 53.
GROVES—June 4, at Blackheath, Coonoor, of typhoid fever, Arthur Raymond Douglas (Ray), dearly loved child (youngest) of H S Groves, Finance Department, aged 4 years and 8 months.
HECQUET—June 2, at Sukkur, Felie Francoise Angelie Hecquet, the beloved wife of M S N Hecquet, Indus Bridge, aged 31 years, 5 months and 19 days.
MARTYRS—May 25, at Sukkur, of Sunstroke, M Martyrs, Chief Clerk, Deputy Manager's Office, North-Western Railway.
MORGAN—May 27, at Gwalior, of heat apoplexy, Mr C W Morgan, Assistant Engineer, Indian Midland Railway.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1886.

ONE of the principal features in the administration of Her Majesty's Army, British or Native, at home or abroad, is the "Inspection" by General Officers commanding. There can be no question as to the advantage derived from thorough searching inspections such as one made by an energetic and competent General Officer. Even if a Commanding Officer is disposed to be slack (which we trust is now very rarely the case), and to let things slide along easily, the knowledge that he is to be inspected keeps him perforce up to the mark, or, it should rather be said, induces him to keep his regiment up to the mark. All branches of the Service do not undergo the same number or kinds of inspection. Let us begin with the Infantry, the backbone of the Army. The only inspection, other than the Colonel's regimental inspection of companies, they have in the course of the year is that of the General Officer commanding, and this is quite sufficient for all practical purposes. The Cavalry in England have the inspection by the General Officer under whom they are serving, but as a special branch of the service they are also inspected by an officer entitled "The Inspector General of Cavalry in Great Britain," who, of course, is a Cavalry officer and always commands the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot. Artillery are much inspected. Batteries undergo an inspection at the hands of the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery in the District or Division. They are inspected by the General in whose Division they are, and again, as a special branch of the service, they are inspected by "The Inspector General of Artillery." Now there are very good and sound reasons for having special inspecting officers of the same branch of the service for Cavalry and Artillery. The large proportion of General Officers Commanding are Infantry soldiers; this, of course, is only right and proper, as the Infantry represents such a very large proportion of the Army, but it is quite impossible for any Infantry General, however distinguished, experienced, and able a soldier he may be, to have that knowledge of the interior arrangements, equipment and regimental or battery drill, of Cavalry and Artillery, which would enable him to make a minute and searching inspection. Of course he is able to tell as well as any one whether the regiment of Cavalry or battery of Artillery drills steadily, whether the men are turned out smart and clean, whether the horses are in good condition, and whether the harness is clean and smart looking. But although he may be able to see if they drill steadily, it needs an expert to always be able to tell if they drill correctly, if the orders for the drill of that particular branch of the service are being correctly carried out. It must be a very exceptional Infantry General who could tell after a regimental word of command if the squadron and troop leaders were giving their right words of commands, and with a battery whether the subalterns in charge of divisions and non-commissioned officers in charge of sub-divisions were doing the same. In the same way with the appearance of the men and their equipment it would be difficult for him to tell it all the detail was absolutely correct, and this is especially the case with artillery, where there is such an enormous amount of material on parade.

This is recognized in England by the appointment of an Inspector-General of Cavalry and an Inspector General of Artillery. In this country it is partially recognised by the appointment of an Inspector General of Artillery, but why, in India, is there no Inspector-General of Cavalry? This is a question which has occurred, we are sure, to every Cavalry Officer out here belonging either to the Native Cavalry or British Cavalry. There can be no question about it, that such an appointment would be attended with most beneficial results, and we are sure that most officers commanding Cavalry regiments, that is if they are smart keen soldiers, would welcome such an appointment, and be glad of the searching inspections to which they would then be liable; and if we may be allowed to say so, such inspections would be of untold benefit to the Native Cavalry. India is proud and justly proud of this branch of her army, but there is nothing so good that it cannot be better, and we venture to say that every Native Cavalry regiment would very soon feel the benefit if such inspections took place. The Cavalry General inspecting a regiment knows exactly where to took for faults and irregularities; this the Infantry General cannot possibly do, and unless a man had been the greater part of, if not all, his service in the Cavalry, he could not do it, however good a soldier he might be. What is our force of Cavalry in this vast peninsula of India? There are throughout the three Presidencies nine British Cavalry regiments in Bengal; six in Bengal; two in Madras; one in Bombay. Of Native Cavalry there are in Bengal seventeen regiments of Bengal Cavalry; four regiments of Punjaub Cavalry; and the Cavalry of the Guides; in Central India, two regiments of Central India Horse. The Cavalry of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Erinpura Irregular Force, under the Government of India, may also be included in the Cavalry belonging to Bengal. In Bombay we have seven regiments of Native Cavalry, and in Madras there are four of Madras Cavalry and four regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent. This gives a total force in India of nine regiments of British Cavalry, thirty-eight of Native Cavalry, and the Cavalry of the Guides, the Deoli Irregular Force and Erinpura Irregular Force, some 650 sabres in all. This is a very large force, and worthy of the best being done for it that can be done. What the total expenditure on the Cavalry arm of the service is, we are quite unable to say, but it must be very large, and the appointment of a General Officer as Inspector-General on some Rs. 2,500 a month, with a Brigade Major (as the Inspector-General of Artillery has) would make no very great difference in the total cost of Cavalry in India. We believe that such an appointment will eventually be made, and there can be no doubt that it would be an unmixed benefit for this most important arm—the arm which in warfare is aptly termed the eyes and ears of an Army.

THE Government of Bombay, having decided upon the removal of Elphinstone College from its present site to a more suitable position in the Fort, have, as we announced last week, called for a report on the question of the site to be chosen. The inquiry was entrusted to Mr. John Hay Grant, the Collector of Bombay, who has, we understand, recommended that the College be located in the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home. There is much to be said in favour of this plan, and we doubt if it can be outweighed by any objections—other than possible legal objections connected with the terms on which the building is held in trust for its present purposes—that may be urged against it. There should be no real difficulty in finding alternative accommodation for those who now use the Sailors' Home. It has been complained over and over again, by people who have a personal acquaintance with the wants of the sailors who visit the port of Bombay, that the present building, luxurious and comfortable as it is in many respects, is not the most suitable for its purposes. It has been condemned as being in the wrong place—a condemnation which in the case of a public institution is often deemed fatal—the right place for a Sailors' Home being manifestly in the neighbourhood where sailors most do congregate—that is to say, near Prince's Dock. It might be possible, therefore, to divert the Sailors' Home from its present purposes, and at the same time to meet the requirements of the class for whom the building was provided quite as efficiently as they are now met. As to the new purpose to which it is proposed to adapt the building, the public, we suspect, and people connected with the College, will be disposed to agree with the view that the Collector of Bombay has taken. Assuming, as we believe may be assumed, that no large structural alterations will be necessary in order to convert the Sailors' Home into the Elphinstone College, the project comes with the strong recommendation that the new College would be already built, and that the financial part of the undertaking would be light—a consideration of almost vital importance in these retrenching days. All that could have been urged in favour of building the new College in the University Quadrangle may be urged in favour of undertaking no building at all, but of accepting a ready made habitation three hundred yards off. The University Gardens will be spared, the harmony of the University buildings will be preserved, and yet the College will be as near to the University as in the fitness of academical things it ought to be. Besides this, the site will give proximity to sea and *maidan* and all healthful things, as well as to the public life and the intellectual life of the city from which the present location of the College at Byculla shuts off the students. Of such objections as may be urged to the project we shall hear in due course. But so many obvious reasons may be urged in its favour that we question if any objections likely to prevail will be heard of.

OUR Mandalay correspondent's telegram today shows that there was some ground for the belief entertained a week ago that the result of the Kachyen Expedition could hardly be considered satisfactory. There had been no personal submission on the part of the marauding chief, but it was reported that after the expedition had set out from Bhamo with the object of punishing him, he sent in a gun and a dah and a message of regret. This was not in the ordinary sense of the word a submission to the British authorities. Such a submission cannot be made otherwise than in person, and it appears to have been rather a lenient view which the civil officers took in holding that a march to within ten miles of the Kachyen Chief's stockade—and back again—was an adequate punishment of the offence. Still less does it seem adequate now that we hear rather more about what the expedition did, or did not do. News that has reached Mandalay represents it as a complete failure, the column returning to Bhamo, not because it had accomplished what it set out for, but because of the heavy weather and physical difficulties. The earlier telegrams spoke of heavy and continuous rain, but they were silent as to a fact upon which our telegram to-day is only too eloquent—the fact that our troops were fired upon throughout the Kachyen country. If this is the true story of an expedition that was represented to us a week ago as a successful expedition it is difficult to see where the success comes in, or in what respects an unsuccessful expedition would have differed from it. Clearly, it is not in this way that the turbulence of the Kachyen tribes or of dacoits in other directions is to be brought down. In the present state of Burma we cannot afford to conduct strategic operations to the rear, masterly though they may be. This return to Bhamo amid showers other than those of the mountain rain will not increase our prestige or make the work of subjugation easy. And as for the Kachyen Tsaubwa's present and apology, whatever significance it may have had was destroyed by the subsequent hostility of his people and his neighbours. Expeditions of chastisement, if undertaken at all henceforth, must show better results than these, or even the twenty-two thousand soldiers quartered in the two Burmas will not suffice to hold the country in the semblance of peace.

A FEW days after his return to Italy from his prolonged tour in India, Count Angelo Gubernatis was received in private audience by King Humbert, who conversed with him for more than an hour upon Indian affairs. Count Gubernatis found the King thoroughly posted up in matters relating to India—to the British political institutions, our military policy, and they trade of the country. His Majesty expressed extreme satisfaction with the ethnological and archæological collection which the Count had formed here, and promised to go to Florence to inaugurate the Indian Museum there, of which he has become patron.

THE Municipal Commissioner made to the Town Council yesterday an announcement of some importance in connection with the Tansa Water loan. The Government of India, he said, had intimated through the local Government that they sanctioned the raising in the open market of 17 lakhs out of the sum required for the completion of the water supply of Bombay. Mr. Ollivant thereupon took steps to borrow such portion of the amount sanctioned as would suffice for present wants, and he succeded in obtaining ten lakhs at par for sixty years, at five per cent., the Commissioner leaving the other seven lakhs to be borrowed whenever terms favourable to the Municipality should offer. This is so far as it goes very satisfactory. It does not assert—although it will raise hope—that the Government will guarantee the loan, though it is evident that on that point we must be prepared to see the Government become more reasonable. But it is no small satisfaction to find that at a time when money is abnormally tight the Municipality can borrow at par for five per cent. A Government guarantee would of course enable them to do better, but Mr. Oll

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

It is believed that at the Cabinet Council held here yesterday it was resolved to dissolve the present Parliament.

THE DISSENTIENT LIBERALS.

Ninety-four Liberal members voted with the majority against the Second Reading of the Home Rule Bill.

RIOTING IN ULSTER.

Serious riots took place yesterday at Belfast between Protestants and Catholics.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.

SYDNEY, JUNE 8.

Advices from New Caledonia state that two French men-of-war have left Noumea with troops and supplies, and it is believed that their destination is New Hebrides, which they intend occupying.

AFFAIRS IN UPPER BURMA.

THE KACHYEN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRETPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JUNE 8.

An uneasy feeling arose in Mandalay on the 5th, when a private account of the Kachyen expedition reported it to be a complete failure, saying that no presents were sent by the Tsaubwa and no apology, and that the column was driven back by the heavy weather and physical difficulties; also that on their return our troops were fired upon throughout the Kachyen country. The explanation is that the presents and apology were sent into Bhamo after the expedition had left. It is not recorded when Major Cooke who was out with the column received the apology forwarded from Bhamo. The Tsaubwa did send a gun, dah, presents and an apology saying that should he again offend he hoped his head might be cut off with the dah.

The official report shows that our men on their return were fired upon till they reached the plains, but there were no casualties.

The Myinsaing prince is reported to have been captured by a Shan Tsaubwa.

Kyouksay is quiet, but the Choungwa princes are gathering their forces fifteen miles south.

Rain is abundant, and trade and contentment are perceptibly increasing.

A dacoit leader, captured at Maygandet by Lieut. Cox, helped to arrest 200 other dacoits and came in on the 7th.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

At to-day's Legislative Council, the Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Law relating to Rent in Oudh was referred to a Select Committee on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Quinton, who spoke at some length on the measure. The Hon. Mr. Bayley and H. E. the Viceroy also addressed the Council on the same subject.

The reports of the Select Committees on the Bills to amend the North-West Province Rent Act, 1881, and the Land Revenue Act, 1873, was considered, and the Bills passed.

The Hon. Mr. Bayley introduced the India Trustees' Museum Bill, which was referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Ilbert introduced the Bill to Amend the Law relating to Imprisonment for Debt, and addressed the Council at some length.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton introduced a Bill to declare that certain allowances, kuown as the Oudh Wasikas, be pensions within the meaniug of the Pension Act, 1871.

The Council then adjourned for a fortnight.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

ADEN, JUNE 8.

The Austro-Hungorian Lloyds' S. N. Co.'s s. s. Elektra, from Trieste, left here for Hongkong this afternoon.

TRINCOMALLEE, JUNE 9.

H. M.'s Turquoise left for Colombo.

COLOMBO, JUNE 9.

French mail steamer Yangtse, from China, arrived.

Erratum.—For Khiva read Khedive in telegram from Plymouth, dated 4th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5
8¼lbs.	6
40s. Mule Twist	0-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89½
4½ " "	72½
3 " Consols for account	100⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan	101
4½ " French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	45
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 5 3-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, June 8.

10 p.m.	83·9

TUESDAY, June 9.

6 a.m.	83·3
10 a.m.	87·7
2 p.m.	89·3
4 p.m.	88·6

MR. W. H. MIDDLETON, District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, leaves by the mail steamer of the 15th inst., on furlough to Europe for eighteen months. Both as a railway official and as a Captain of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, Mr. Middleton has been universally respected by the railway subordinates and the merchants who have had business relations with him in connection with the railway. Mr. H. H. Swan, Goods Superintendent at Boubay, will act for Mr. Middleton, in addition to carrying on his own duties.

MR. B. CHAKRAVARTI, who won a studentship in Jurisprudence and Roman Civil Law, C. L. E., Trinity term, 1885, has been called to the bar, at Lincoln's Inn.

MR. W. C. FURNIVALL, the Agent and Chief Engineer of H. H. the Nizam's State Railway, goes on leave to England next week. During his absence Mr. Pendlebury will act as Agent.

IT is rumoured at Simla that Mr. Hardie, Secretary to the Bank of Bengal, has resigned his position on the Finance Committee of which he was the only non-official member. Colonels Collett, Chapman, and Collen are now preparing to report on the military administration for the Committee.

AN allowance of Rs. 150 a month has been granted to the officers who attended the Foreign delegates at the Camp of Exercise.

THE net imports of gold into India in April amounted to 61 lakhs, and of silver to 155 lakhs. Against eight lakhs of silver coined in Calcutta, there were 55 lakhs of rupees turned out in Bombay, 49.

THE contract for constructing the 33 miles of the Indian Midland Railway from Bhopal to Bhilsa, a length of 33 miles, has, it is stated, been given to Sir Thomas Thompson, who lately completed the South Mahratta Railway.

THE imports of coral into Calcutta in 1885-86 amounted in value to nearly eleven lakhs. Prices were so unsatisfactory at one time that over a lakh's worth (5,475 lbs.) was returned to Italy, unsold. The only satisfactory feature of the trade is that no stocks have accumulated.

IN proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hunter for his lecture on the Mogul Empire, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said that the great military lesson it taught was the necessity for preparation. Thirty years ago our rule seemed as firmly established as Akbar's, and a year later its very existence was threatened.

AT a meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club on Friday the question of the assimilation of the weights for age of English and Australian horses was considered. The decision arrived at was to leave the matter over till the cold season, when, in the event of any change being made, it would not interfere with racing arrangements.

THE Maharajah Holkar has doubled the pensions which he has granted to the family of the late Keshub Chunder Sen.

MESSRS. HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB and Hajee Abdool Latif Baldina, of Bombay, have purchased the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra for Rs. 1,00,000. They intend running this steamer between Bombay and Zanzibar, *via* Mauritius.

SURGEON A. O. EVANS, Indian Medical Department, has been ordered on arrival from Suakin to proceed to Mandalay for duty, so also have Surgeons Fitzgerald, Conceicao, Sykes, Dyson and Baintola. It is said that one Bengal Native Infantry regiment has lost 70 men from cholera in five weeks.

IF the Government of India is miserly in its expenditure on public works, it can dispense gifts with a generous hand. A Blue Book recently published shows that Rs. 10,000 was lent to the Khan of Lalpura, that an allowance of Rs. 10,000 a year was granted to Yakub Khan Torah to stop his claims on the Kashmir Durbar, that Rs. 8,000 were spent on four elephants for Yakub Khan, and that a donation of Rs. 5,000 was given to the Khan of Kandahar. The repurchasing of certain jewels sold by the ex-Nawab Nazim of Bengal cost Rs. 96,358, and the tiffins of the members of the Railway Conference Rs. 400. "Did the members of the Conference not enjoy the usual allowances?" asks a Calcutta paper. "If not, it is very considerate of them to charge merely for tiffins, unless we are to suppose that tiffin is their only meal. The details of the bill would be very interesting. Does it, for instance, include wines, and what are the favourite mid-day drinks of our railway officials? The bill ought to be published for the guidance of the Finance Committee and other bodies, so that they might know the extent of their privileges.

THE Government of India has been addressed by the Madras Government with regard to the desirability of making compulsory the appointment of a medical officer to all native passenger ships carrying 200 passengers and upwards, he being held responsible for the medical care of the passengers and the sanitary condition of the vessel. Under present arrangements, only those ships voyaging to ports in the Red Sea are required to carry a medical practitioner. For ships carrying fewer than 200 passengers, Government has recommended that the master of the vessel should be held responsible, under heavy penalties, that proper sanitary measures are carried out on board. The cause which led to the above proposal was the receipt of a letter from the Straits Settlement Government, bringing to notice the extremely filthy state in which the Compta arrived on a recent voyage with emigrants at the port of Penang, the stench that emanated from the vessel on going alongside being described by the Protector of Emigrants at that port as almost unbearable. As the Compta is a Dutch vessel of the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, and holds a passenger license issued by the British Indian authorities, it is not within the competence of the Colouial Government to interfere in the matter; hence the reference to this Government.

THE immediate prospects of the opium revenue are regarded as being far from reassuring. At the Government sale of opium held on the 3rd instant, which was the third sale of the year 1886-87, the average price realized was as low as Rs. 1,168 per chest. This is Rs. 32 less than the average price at which the receipts from the sales of opium for the year were estimated in the last Financial Statement. Within less than three days after the sale the prices have undergone a further reduction of Rs. 25 per chest. Behar opium, which sold at the last sale at Rs. 1,190 per chest, is now quoted in the market at Rs. 1,165. The price of Benares opium has at the same time undergone a corresponding reduction. A Calcutta paper traces the cause of the fall to the fact that the demand for the Indian drug is decreasing, owing to its being rapidly supplanted in China by the home grown article. "Nor have matters been improved," adds the Calcutta paper, "by a rumour that has spread far and wide, and has even reached the shores of China—a rumour, that from January, 1887, Government will sell opium for export to China at the rate of 5,000 chests a month, *i. e.*, 500 chests in excess of the monthly quantity now sold. If, for reasons best known to itself, Government does anything of the kind, it would be folly to expect that the average price of Rs. 1,200 per chest can be maintained, as is assumed in the Budget Statement. Already it is hopeless to obtain an average price of Rs. 1,175 per chest with a monthly sale of 4,500 chests, and it will be very wonderful if more than Rs. 1,150 can be got, if it is announced that there will be a monthly sale of 5,000 chests. The Financial Statement does not, as in past years, pledge the Government to the sale of any particular quantity in 1887, and it is, therefore, free to modify its course with a view to the present state of the market, which might, however, have been foreseen."

THERE has been a persistent rumour that owing to continued ill-health the Maharajah Holkar intends to abdicate in favour of his son Bala Sahib. But if we are to believe a correspondent who writes in the Allahabad paper, no steps have been taken to train the prince to be a ruler, so that if it were decided that he should become regent he will lack the advantage of practical experience. The correspondent says:—

The position the Prince occupies at present in the State is not at all enviable. He finds no wholesome occupation to keep his mind engaged. Besides reading papers and other English authors, he has literally nothing to do. He is known to be as energetic and persevering as his old father. He has received a good education in English under the late Mr. Aberigh Mackay, who on several occasions expressed a very high opinion of the Prince's intellectual powers. It is a pity, therefore, to see his practical training entirely neglected by those responsible for moulding his destiny. It is not too late to thoroughly acquaint him with "the ins and outs" of all the departments in the State. Let him go to the courts in the city, to the durbar office, to the Dewan's office, &c., and he is sure to acquire a mine of knowledge which will equally benefit him and the people whom he is destined to govern. Sir Lepel Griffin has also advised the Maharajah by a private interview to empower the Prince with some authority in the State, and His Highness has, it is said, promised to take the matter into his favourable consideration. The native papers accuse Sir Lepel Griffin of active interference in the native States in Central India and of high-handedness. But here we actually see quite a different case. Certain events do happen in native States which require some interference on the part of the Political Officers, but in those cases, too, Sir Lepel is known here to be loth to interfere and so prevent Chiefs managing their business in their own way. I can name certain States which are sinking into wild financial embarrassment in consequence of the mild and gentle treatment they receive at Sir Lepel's hands. His masterly policy of non-interference is proverbial here, and still the native papers, whose writers have little or no knowledge of affairs in Central India, are harping on his so-called interference *ad nauseam*. Take the example of Prince Bala Sahib alone, and what does it indicate? It shows beyond doubt that although His Highness Maharajah Holkar greatly hesitates in favourably entertaining Sir Lepel's suggestion to put Bala Sahib into power and to train him to be an excellent ruler, yet Sir Lepel's advice to the Maharajah in this direction is well-intentioned, and is offered for the good of all the parties concerned.

AN act of "unjustifiable oppression," is reported by the native papers from Naraingung. A Hindu recently convicted there under the Arms Act for the possession of a sword, was, it is alleged, held in esteem by all the Hindus of the neighbourhood as an innocent *yogi*, who only required the sword for some *yoga* purpose, but being under the vow of silence could not explain the matter in Court. "Granting the facts," remarks an up-country paper,—"though they stand in need of proof; unless the innocent *yogi* when he took the vow of silence foresaw that its fulfilment might put him to serious inconvenience, there would have been little merit in his action; and he should rather now rejoice in the palm of martyrdom which the Arms Act has placed in his way. But if this seemed too great a burden for Hindu asceticism, some few of all the sympathetic Hindus of the neighbourhood might have undertaken the silent one's defence in Court. Such a course would have been more dignified than to let the case go by default in the first instance, and to raise a useless clamour afterwards."

MUCH satisfaction has been exprssed at the splendid physique of the new frontier police levies in Upper Burma. The effect of the establishment of military and police posts on the Myit Nga river, east of Mandalay, has been excellent. The Mandalay, Shwebo, Sagain, and Yen Districts remain quiet. An expedition from Myingyan across the river to Pakhan Gyee has been made successfully.

THE latest news from the tea manufacturing districts is satisfactory. There is said to have been sufficient rain in all the districts. The arrivals in Calcutta, however, have only been on a limited scale, and it is doubtful whether a second sale will be held this week. At the sale on Thursday, 7,542 packages changed hands, and the prices, as compared with those of last year, showed a decline of about a penny per pound on teas under nine annas, and from two pence to four pence on the better grades. The deliveries for the first five months of the year amount to 29,500,000lbs., as compared with 33,720,000lbs. during the same period of last year.

ON leaving to return to his substantive appointment the other day, the clerks presented the officiating Post Master of Mangalore with a flowery address of which the following are extracts:—"As the rays of this sun reflected into red, blue and yellow, so your accomplishments shone through every fibre and tendor of you." "The facility of your tongue is super-human." "Your power of uniting as well as disuniting people is incomparable. Above all, respected sir, your science of physiognomy enabled you to read the thoughts of each individual, to find out where the weak entrance of their cerebral fortress was" etc. The Postmaster, if he is a modest man, must have felt very uncomfortable when his praises were being sung in such exaggerated language.

GENERAL RICOTTI, Italian Minister of War, in addressing his constituents at Novara on May 17, referred to Colonial affairs, and particularly to the Italian expedition to Massowa. The Minister said that, although the Colonial question might afford matter for discussion, the public should receive with great distrust the exaggerated and damaging statements which had been circulated concerning the Massowa expedition, the cost of which had not been more than 5,000,000 lire for the first year, and would not exceed 3,000,000 lire per annum in future. A portion of the garrison at Massowa had, moreover, been recalled. General Ricotti also alluded to the massacre of Count Porro's scientific expedition, and said that before pronouncing any opinion on the affair it was necessary to await the result of the inquiry which had been instituted. In any case the Government would submit to Parliament the measures which it might propose, to take in the matter.

A FLOATING kirk for the island of Arran is the latest notion from the north; the Duke of Hamilton having strictly adhered to his resolution not to allow any United Presbyterians a place of worship on the island. The modern ark is to be moored in Lamlash Bay, one of the snuggest anchorages on the Scottish coast, and the members of the congregation will be pulled on board from the shore in small boats, when the ship's bell rings at the mast-head.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Wimbledon Meeting commences on the 12th July, so that the team which has just left India, will not have much time to pull themselves together before they are into the thick of the Wimbledon week. The names of the team as it leaves India are:—Lieutenants L. Crozier, E.I.R.V., Sahibgunge; H. Dale, E.I.R.V., Jubbulpore; Color Sergeant W. L. Harwood, C.V.R., Calcutta; Sergeants A. J. Murray, B.V.R., Kirkee; F. Leach, G. V. B., Mirzapur; Lance-Corporal R. C. Owen, R.M.V., Ajmere; Volunteers P. J. Creameor, R. M. V., Ajmere; J. J. Lenehan, C. V. R., Calcutta; and R. Reeves, 1st P.V.R., Jhelum; but they will not necessarily be selected at home. Sergeant J. Mawhood, B.V.R., a better shot than many in the team, goes home, it is said, at his own expense; he, as well as Lieutenant Spooner, C.V.R., now at home, should certainly shoot in the team, as they are both tip-top shots, accustomed to team-shooting, and the latter is a Wimbledon prize-winner. Lieutenant Colonel Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., who commanded the Volunteer Battalion at the Camp of Exercise, will command the Indian Volunteer Camp at Wimbledon, Major J. A. Bourdillon, C.V.R., going home on six months' leave will be the Captain of the team, and Lieutenant H. A. Erskine, C.V.R., now at home on eight months' leave, will be the Adjutant.

THE Duke of Cambridge has appointed Major Augustus C. F. FitzGeorge, 11th Hussars, as his private secretary, in the place of the late Lieut. General Tyrwhitt, C.B. Major FitzGeorge entered the Army as Ensign in the 37th Foot in December 1864, and removed to the Rifle Brigade in January the following year, and served in the Brigade till he joined the 11th Hussars in March 1878. He was Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief in India from April 1870, to September 1875; and was attached to the Staff with the Prince of Wales in India from September 1875 to May 1876.

COLONEL A. J. HOWES, 16th Madras Infantry, has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate; and Colonel B. W. Broughton, Staff Corps, eight months' leave on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT R. P. JACKSON, Wing Officer 22nd Regiment, has been attached to the 12th Madras Infantry in Burmah, and ordered to join at once in place of Lieutenant T. B. Hawks, directed to rejoin the 22nd Regiment.

REWARDS of £100 for proficiency in Arabic, Russian and Turkish will be granted to a limited number of officers, but no second reward will be granted to the same officer.

CAPTAIN E. E. MONEY, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster General, *vice* Major G. T. Young, on leave; and Captain A. R. Martin, Wing Officer, 5th Goorkhas, to officiate as Deputy Quartermaster General, *vice* Captain E. E. Money, on the understanding that he qualifies as soon as possible.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. H. K. BARNETT, Second-in-Command, has been appointed Commandant of the 4th Madras Pioneers, *vice* Colonel Hodding to the Brigade Staff.

MAJOR W. H. MCCAUSLAND, 3rd Light Cavalry, Lieutenant H. J. Brummer, 15th Madras Infantry, and Lieutenant R. E. Sullivan, 10th Infantry, have been ordered to rejoin their regiments from Burmah.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. C. HODDING has been brought on the Madras Brigade Staff and posted to the Ceded Districts, but has been ordered to command the Belgaum District temporarily until relieved.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a District Court-Martial held at Colaba on the 7th inst., Private W. Shannon, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, was charged with losing by neglect his clothing and regimental necessaries, and with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. He was found guilty of both charges, and was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for eight calendar months, and dismissal with ignominy from H. M.'s service, and to be put under stoppages of pay until he has made good the value of the articles lost.

THE MAHABLESHWAR LAWN-TENNIS COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have nothing to object to in your leading article on the Mahableshwar Lawn-Tennis difficulty, which is as good-humoured and fair as your leaders usually are. But I do hope that before any change in the management of the station courts is determined upon in consequence of an application from one or two individuals, an alternative plan of management with some decent prospect of success will be insisted upon. Otherwise we may have the spectacle next year of station courts neither usable nor used by Europeans, Parsees, or any one else.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, June 8. BISQUE.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The 20th of the present month our beloved Sovereign will attain her fiftieth year on the throne of England, and, according to the Jewish law, as each fiftieth year is a year of jubilee, a year set apart for special rejoicing, in which prisoners are even allowed to participate by being liberated from confinement, I would suggest, in commemoration of the day, that that day, being Sunday, be set apart by all Her Majesty's subjects as a day of special thanksgiving, and the following day observed as a general holiday. As very few Sovereigns of England have been spared to hold the British sceptre for so long a period, I think the occasion should be made the most of, instead of letting it pass as a

June 8. DIES NON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 9.—The barometer is steady, or falling very slowly, in a large portion of the Punjab, Rajputana, Berars, Sind, and in the south and west peninsula. It has risen elsewhere. The pressure is lowest in North Punjab, and relatively low in Behar and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces. South-east winds prevail under the Punjab hills, and two or three places in the North-West Provinces; westerly in Rajputana, Sind, Guzerat, and a large portion of the peninsula and north-west Concan; northerly in parts of the Central India plateau; southerly in Burma and Lower Bengal. The skies are generally clear in Upper India, Rajputana, Central India; fairly in Central, though light. Rain has fallen in the southern parts of the Bombay, Travancore, and Bay Coasts. The temperature has risen rather quickly in the Upper Provinces and has fallen greatly in Jhansi, and slightly in most other parts of India, and was highest yesterday, 113, in Jacobabad. Rain to-day:—Belgaum, 2 inches; Darjeeling, Indore, Karwar and Cochin, over 1 inch. Previously: Gauhati, 5½ inches; and Nowgong, 2 inches.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 4th inst.:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Raver	0 32	Hudgi	0 25
Jalgaon	0 55	Mohd	1 0
Mahejl	0 53	Madha	0 40
Naidongri	0 46	Barsi Road	4 5
Chalisgaon	1 47	Jehur	2 20
Nandgaon	1 92	Pomalwari	21
Manmad	1 3	Dond	2 0
Deolali	1 15	Lanowli	3 31
Ghoti	1 20	Dhond	1 44

A FRENCH CLUB IN BOMBAY.

THE recognition by the University of Bombay of French as a second language for the higher examinations has led to the formation of a French Club in Bombay. In response to an advertisement published in the newspapers, about fifty young men, all Parsees, with a few exceptions, assembled last evening in the Fort High School building, to consider the advisability of starting a club, in which students of French may acquire facility in speaking that language. On the motion of Mr. Jehangeer Eduljee Davar, Professor O. S. Pedraza was called to the chair.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that at first he thought that the small number of those interested in the French language in this city would not allow of the formation of a society. But when he saw that Mr. Lawrence had established French classes which were very well attended, and that French was now one of the second languages for the higher University examinations, he had good reason to hope that, even if they started with a small number of members at present, in a year or two the number would be greatly increased. (Hear, hear.) He feared that some Frenchmen residing in Bombay believed that they had been slighted, because they had not been invited to be present at the meeting.

One of them, Mon. E. C. Monod, who was a brother of the gentleman who contributed every month an article on French literature in the *Contemporary Review*, was very much interested in this society, and was willing to come on occasions to read from the classical works and converse with the members in French. The chairman read a letter from M. Monod, in which he stated that if he had been invited he should have very happily attended the meeting. He was, however, very much interested in the undertaking, and in wishing the projectors of the club all success, he stated that he would place himself entirely at their disposal. Another Frenchman, Professor Darmsteter, who was well-known as a translator of some of the Oriental books, and who was now in the Punjab, was soon expected to be in Bombay; and the chairman suggested that, when the came here, a deputation of the club should go to him and ask him to attend a conference, where he might talk with the members, and see what progress they had made in French. (Hear, hear). In France it was impossible for any one to get a degree without knowing either English or German. In Germany, the classical country of profound studies, a knowledge of French was regarded as a necessary part of higher education. In fact, nowhere in the world was French studied so much as in Germany. He thought that in Bombay they should do all in their power to promote the society by joining together and doing their best to cultivate French. Their object should not only be to cultivate the language as a medium of conversation, but they should seek the assistance of members like Mr. Lawrence for the elucidation of obscure or difficult passages. The chairman thought it was not at all necessary for him to say that the club would have no concern whatever with politics. Mr. Lawrence was an Englishman. He (the chairman) had been himself residing in Bombay for the last thirteen years under the British Government, and he assured the meeting that he would not now care to live in any other country in the world. (Hear, hear.) He enjoyed here far more liberty than he would have enjoyed in his own country, and although he loved his country, he preferred to live here, where no one cared what he felt or what he believed. He hoped that no one would twist the meaning of the word "club," so as to say that it was equivalent to saying that France was better than England, or England better than France. (Applause.) However, the word "club" might stink in the nostrils of many good men, and therefore he would suggest that they might call their society a *Cercle Litteraire*. He thought that those Frenchmen from whom they might expect to derive profit, might be made honorary members, and hoped that since the only proviso for membership was a knowledge of French, many Englishmen would be induced to join. The chairman concluded by expressing his pleasure at the large attendance of Parsee students, and expressed the hope that some of their community would come forward with handsome donations in support of the society. (Applause.)

Mr. Lawrence moved that an institution be founded where all those interested in the study of the French language may assemble, exchange their ideas, read and recite in French, as may, from time to time, be arranged, with the object of providing opportunities to perfect or keep up their knowledge of French, and acquire a thorough practical acquaintance with the language; and that this institution be called, *Cercle Litteraire*. He said the interest felt by many in the study of the language was sufficient to encourage the hope that before many months were over, they would be able to form a real *Cercle Litteraire* in their midst. From the letter read to the meeting by the chairman, they saw that the interest felt in their undertaking extended to those who were Frenchmen. He had no doubt that they might be greatly assisted in their object by Frenchmen residing in Bombay. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Patel was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the proprietors of the Fort High School for allowing the use of their hall for that day's meeting.

Mr. Jeevanjee Mody proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman. He said that Professor Pedraza might justly be called the founder of French classes in Bombay, and that many of the promoters of the club had been his students. It was a matter of very great pleasure to the speaker that he saw so many Parsees at the meeting. It appeared as if the Parsees were now beginning to turn their attention from Persian, which was termed the French of the East, to the French of the West. Though he feared the study of the latter tongue would give a death-blow to the study of Persian, a knowledge of French would introduce them to a great many books on the religion and ancient history of the Parsees. The chairman had mentioned in his speech the name of Professor Darmsteter, who was one of those *savants* who had paid great attention to the study of Oriental literature. Anquetil Du Perron was a Frenchman who first introduced the study of Oriental languages in Europe. Professor Harlez was another scholar who had published translations in French of the sacred books of the Parsees, which in some respects excel English translations.

Mr. Patel, in seconding the proposition, said they should also cordially thank Mr. Lawrence, from whom they had received very valuable assistance.

The proposition having been heartily approved of, the meeting terminated.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

MR. DOSABHAI FRAMJI presided yesterday at the meeting of the Town Council. The members present were:—Colonels Merewether and Portman, Captain Morland, Drs. Waters and Cowasjee, the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Messrs. R. N. Khote, M. N. Banaji, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, and Javerilal U. Yajnik.

THE TANSA LOAN SANCTIONED.

The Secretary (Mr. H. W. Barrow) read the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the Tansa Water-works Loan:—

9th June.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that on the 1st instant I received from the Government intimation that the sanction of the Government of India had been obtained by telegraph to the raising of seventeen lakhs in the market on account of the Tansa Loan as applied for under the Town Council's Resolution No. 1902 of the 25th February 1886. Immediately on receipt of the Government Resolution I took steps to borrow such portion of this amount as would suffice for present wants, and I am happy to inform the Town Council that I have succeeded in obtaining ten lakhs at par for sixty years at 5 per cent. I do not propose to borrow any further sum for some months to come, unless an opportunity should present itself for securing terms still more favourable to the Municipality.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT.

The Chairman remarked that this was very gratifying, to which the other members assented.

It was resolved "that the steps taken by the Municipal Commissioner for raising ten lakhs of rupees out of the seventeen lakhs already sanctioned of the Tansa water works loan, as reported in his letter, be approved."

ALLEGED "BLACK MAIL" IN THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A petition, received by registered letter, was read from four men recently in the employ of the Health Department as halalcores asking for an inquiry into the conduct of certain halalcore inspectors. The petitioners state that on being taken on, they paid "the usual fees," and when thrown out of employment shortly afterwards, and subsequently reinstated, a second fee was demanded. In this way Rs. 615 or upwards had been paid, yet they were again thrown out of employment on being unable to procure any more money, as no one would advance it. Petitioners declared that they appealed in vain to the halalcore inspector and the sub-inspector, to whom they "begged, prayed and even fell at their feet." The tyrants had no mercy, money, money, money was wanted, and without money nothing could be done. Not the slightest notice had been taken of their applications for redress until they applied to the Corporation, when some enquiries were made, and the person who had advanced them the money was sent for, and his books and papers examined. The inspectors were now threatening petitioners that if they did not leave the town they would not be well-chastised, but would receive such a beating as would kill them. Petitioners stated that there was not a single halalcore in the service who had not paid at least Rs. 20; the two men complained of being not only inspectors but head men of the (*Jamath*) caste, and had therefore the whole of the men under their thumb. The petitioners prayed that the whole of the halalcores be mustered in the absence of the timekeepers and inspectors and be put on their oaths, being sworn on salt and oil put in their hands, in which case they remarked more than one good accountant will be required to add up the amounts which will be confessed.

Mr. Sayani thought that with an accusation of this kind, imputing the levy of black mail throughout the department, it was high time for the Council to instruct the Municipal Commissioner to enquire into and report on the subject. If black mail was being levied openly, the Town Council would eventually have to consider the matter as it would affect the coffers of the Municipality.

Colonel Merewether observed that the Council could very well trust the Municipal Commissioner to make an adequate inquiry.

After some discussion the petition was forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

THE DAY OF MEETING.

The Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik had the following notice on the agenda:—Referring to the minutes of the meeting held on the 14th April last, I beg to give notice that, at the next meeting of the Town Council, it is my intention to move that the day of their meeting be altered to Friday. Mr. Mandlik urged that Wednesday was selected as the day of meeting so late as 1883, it was formerly Friday, and unless there was some good reason, it might as well be Friday again. The present arrangements practically left him out of the Council, Wednesday being the day given to Government work on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

Mr. Javerilal, in seconding the motion, said the day of meeting was a matter of indifference to him, and he thought the Council would show a most excellent spirit towards the Rao Saheb by changing the day to one convenient to him. If the Council refused to do this, the result would be to practically exclude Mr. Mandlik from attending the meetings of the Council, and they would lose the benefit of his advice on many important occasions, which would be a great pity.

The Chairman stated that under Section 24 of the Municipal Act the appointment of the day of the meeting rested with himself. He therefore objected to the form of the motion. As it was he could not put it to the meeting, and therefore suggested that the wording of the motion be altered to suit the provisions of the Act by substituting some such words as, that the chairman be requested to alter the day. He did not wish to act arbitrarily, though the law gave him the power; but he would certainly consult his colleagues and act in accordance with the wishes of the majority.

The Rao Saheb accordingly requested that the chairman would be pleased to alter the day of meeting to Friday. In September 1881 the day was altered from Wednesday to Friday; and in June 1883, from Friday to Wednesday. After that there was again a motion to alter the day to Friday, but the motion was not carried. The Rao Saheb said that as far as he was concerned, it would be convenient to him if Friday was fixed as the day of the meeting, for Wednesday practically shut him out, he being engaged that day in the Appellate Court in the conduct of criminal cases on behalf of Government.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the motion. Personally, he said, it was perfectly indifferent to him which day was fixed; but the Council would show a most excellent spirit to the Rao Saheb if they changed the day, so as to enable him to attend the meetings. If they did not do so, they would then lose the benefit of the views of the Rao Saheb on many important municipal questions. It was a pity he should be excluded; and as Friday was not now the mail day it would be convenient to most of the members.

The Municipal Commissioner said the most inconvenient day to him would be Monday. The two days which suited him best were Wednesday and Thursday; and next to them Friday. Thursday, however, was out of the question, for on that day the Port Trustees met.

Mr. Khote observed that Friday would not be a convenient day, and it was the mail day for eight out of the twelve months.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was in favour of Friday being fixed as the meeting day; and besides the members ought to accede to the request of the Rao Saheb, who was elected by the Corporation to sit on the Town Council.

Mr. Sayani remarked that this was not a question as to who was elected by the Corporation, or one of personal convenience. This was a matter of collective convenience and concession to each other.

The Rao Saheb's motion on being put to the vote was lost.

The Council then adjourned.

THE BURMESE ARCHBISHOP AND THE BRITISH.

THE *Times* correspondent, telegraphing from Mandalay on May 9th, describes an interview with the Thathanabaing or Buddhist Archbishop:—

The Thathanabaing seemed pleased at being asked his opinion, and despite repeated muttered cautions from his immediate subordinate, the prior of the monastery, he spoke as follows, in presence of a large number of monks:—

"This is now British territory. We know it well—the fact we cannot deny. The English have taken the city and the country by force of arms. It was very easy for them to do so. They captured all, without any difficulty, at their first advance.

"But since then difficulties have arisen on every side. Although the British have possession of the city and country, they are not ruling. They have not conquerred the country and people. I have no fault to find with the British authorities in the matter of religion. They do not oppress us, but allow us to follow our own customs without hindrance.

"There is one thing I wish particularly to bring to your notice—that is the treatment of Burmese villagers by the British troops. It is impossible for the Government to keep rulers in the small villages, and the dacoits, of course, cannot rule even a small village. So the result is that the poor villagers are between two—the soldiers and the dacoits. The dacoits enter a village without asking permission. They stay as long as they like; they take bullocks, food, and money forcibly, and then leave. In a short time the soldiers, having received information that dacoits are in the village and that messengers have been going to the Princes from the village, march upon the place, arrest a number of the people, and perhaps burn the village.

"Thus honest, quiet traders and villagers suffer from both sides, and are unable to resist either. I wish the military would use more discrimination. Because of their falling into danger from both sides, trade and work have greatly failed, as the people feel no security. They are irritated by the treatment which they receive from the military."

The Thathanabaing, as the correspondent took leave, said:—

"I may have said too much; I may have gone over the bounds of caution; but all I have said has been said solely out of a desire to do good to the poor and suffering people of Burma."

THE HOME RULE PROPOSALS.

COLONEL H. PRENDERGAST WALSH, whose name is still fresh in the memory of many people in India, has been to the trouble of epitomising the opinions of some of the most eminent politicians against Home Rule, and of presenting to the public a *precis* of the chief reasons which have induced them to arrive at the conclusion that the "truest allegiance to the Crown and to the people demands that their vote shall be registered against Mr. Gladstone's Bill." The authorities to whom Colonel Prendergast Walsh is indebted for many of the strictures are:—The Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Cowper, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir John Lubbock, &c. The "reasons," which are published in the *State*, are as follows:—

CONSTITUTIONAL.

Because the fabric of the Union constructed by Pitt is altered by the Bill.

Because the Bill virtually repeals the Union.

Because the Bill attacks the supremacy of the Crown, and if passed, will destroy the unity of the Empire.

Because five millions of people will be debarred from having a voice for all time, upon matters appertaining to our foreign, colonial, commercial and Imperial affairs.

Becase, if the House of Commons should ever have to meet a crisis with regard to the succession of the Crown, Ireland's mouth would be closed in the English

ession for members of the Irish Parliament not necessary in England.

Because taxation and representation will not go together.

Because, as Government says, that Ireland is irritated and hostile to England, it will be dangerous to trust her with an independent Parliament.

Because a Parliament which has no control of the police or militia, and cannot deal with the right of defence, is virtually a useless institution.

Because such a denied of rights and privileges is the strongest proof that the proposed Home Rule is a farce, and that such a 'senate' would be dangerous, and not trustworthy.

Because the Government have not decided yet how they will deal with Ulster.

Because the Irish people will believe that the great National League forced Home Rule from the English Government.

Because Ireland has received civil and religious liberty, and the rights of property from England, there is no necessity to hand over her loyal minority to the bitter cruelty of her hostile majority.

Because, by yielding to the demands of agitators, crime, outrage, assassination, and dynamite explosions, it is almost certain to be repeated.

Because the alternative policy of ruling Ireland by existing law should have been tried prior to adopting the policy of concession and cowardice.

Because the former Irish Parliaments led to rebellion.

Because the Bill is unworkable, and does not keep, but keep open, Ireland's wounds, and is no final settlement of Irish grievances.

Because the material interests of the loyal minority will be at the mercy of an intolerant majority.

Because an Irish Parliament might legalise the boycotting of English and Scotch traders.

Because the Bill is an experiment, without having the sanction of unbiassed statesmen.

Because the Bill would cause a sinister exultation of England's enemies.

Because the Bill does not state whether the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is to be a Viceroy with full power, or only as puppet personage.

Because the Bill contains a complicated system of checks, vetoes, orders, and restrictions, which will cause new difficulties, disputes, and agitations.

Because two Legislative Assemblies in the United Kingdom will create intolerable mischief.

Because the Bill prevents the Irish Parliament from dealing with questions of education and charity.

Because the Bill renders uncertain the existence of the Irish Constabulary under present regulations, save for a period of two years.

Because the Bill does not contemplate governing Ireland by a mingled system of remedial and repressive legislation.

Because Home Rule is not really wanted by the Irish people, but only wished for as a step towards separation and non-payment of rent.

Because, if you give separation to Ireland, you will be bound to give the same to our Colonies and to India.

Because, if we granted Home Rule, and it failed, England would be bound to resume the gift by force of arms.

Because what we are asked to concede now is not the limit of the Irish demand.

Because the process of giving autonomy to provinces slides a nation into separation.

Because, let an Irish Parliament once proclaim independence, reconquest most assuredly would be the only means of restoring the authority of the Crown.

Because it would be infamous poltroonery to destroy an Empire because those who clamour for its destruction are murderers, and will return to murder and fire-raising if we do not grant their wishes.

Because the Bill is introduced on false pretences and based on inaccurate calculations, and if passed, it will inaugurate a sweeping social revolution.

Because it would be better to conquer Ireland over again than capitulate.

Because we have it upon the authority of Mr. Bright that the men, who are promoting the Bill to dismember the Empire, are disloyal to the Crown and hostile to Great Britain, and exhibit a boundless sympathy for murderers and criminals.

Because the Bill has been recommended by arguments and analogies wholly inapplicable to the case.

Because it was not the denial of the grant of Home Rule which led to discontentment and bloodshed in Ireland, but the convulsions caused by difference of race and creed.

Because that men who hold that the old prairie value of land determines the present value of property in land are unfit persons to be in responsible positions and to settle land questions.

Because surrender does not mean justice, and capitulation is not generosity.

Because to abate absenteeism we force landlords to become absentees.

Because to make the Irish love England we exhibit her as a creditor alone.

Because some of the members of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet and a large portion of the Radical members of the House of Commons have pulverised the scheme by their denunciation of it.

Because the privileged minority of one-third of the new Assembly is to have absolute veto for a limited time over all the proceedings of the majority of popularly elected representatives.

Because the measure will only be accepted as an instalment of larger demands.

Because it would be impolitic to drive out of Ireland those who were, and who would otherwise remain, loyal and attached to the British connection.

Because the introduction of a Land Bill side by side with a Home Rule Bill is a confession that Mr. Gladstone will not trust the Irish people to deal fairly by the landlords in the proposed new Parliament, and is its strongest condemnation.

Because if the Bill were to pass those landlords who refuse the terms offered to them in the proposed Land Bill would find that their tenants were hostile to them, and that residence upon their estates would be impossible.

Because by the Bill the existing Judges in Ireland will not be trusted to the care of their own Parliament.

Because those who are most dissatisfied with the provisions of the Bill are those whom it is intended to conciliate.

Because, if this Bill passes, England will ultimately have to go to war with a hostile Irish Government.

Because there were no grievances in Ireland which the English Parliament refuse to redress.

THE WOOLWICH GUNS.

Discussing the Woolwich guns some months ago, we remarked that they are made to burst. Ordnance Committee, described in the other night by Mr. Hibbert as a very strong one, has practically adopted our view, for it reported last year that the guns need not be altered, but ought not to be fired with full charges of powder. A gun which may not be fired with a full charge of powder is a gun made to burst, subjected to the strain for which it was ostensibly designed. The strong Committee would have shown itself even stronger had it adopted our opinion without any qualification, since a 43-ton gun burst the other day on board the Collingwood under a charge equal to only seventy-five per cent. of a full charge. With a little perseverance the Admiralty might probably burst another with a half-charge. The immediate effect of the "accident" on board the Collingwood is the reversal of the decision come to by the strong Ordnance Committee. The ten similar guns now mounted on our best ironclads are to be sent back to Woolwich to be strengthened, and, while that process is going on, ships costing some two millions of money must remain practically useless. It is better, however, that the guns should be fairly dismounted and our impotence made clear than that we should go on relying upon guns which are admittedly unfit for full charges, which may break down under a three-quarter charge, and which, for anything the Ordnance Department knows, may give way under much less. What is the fighting value of a 43-ton gun which may not be fired with a full charge? Obviously it is something very much under what the name of the gun implies, but how much under we have no means of knowing. So that to screen the Ordnance Department the strong Ordnance Committee actually proposed that the country should be led to rely upon our ironclads having a fighting value of 100, when in fact their value could not be put higher than 75, and is most probably a great deal less. But this is not all. In spite of the decision of its own Committee, the Ordnance Department is going on with the construction of guns of all sizes upon the principles proved and admitted to be faulty. Five 110-ton guns and eighteen 63-ton guns are now under construction, besides 43-ton guns and 6-inch guns, and, as we shall it will be remembered, burst on board the Active. These costly weapons are all radically defective—in fact, are all made to burst in the same way and at the same place as the gun on board the Collingwood. It is even open to very serious doubt whether any strengthening process that Woolwich knows how to carry out will ever make them really trustworthy. Lord Ripon, with amazing audacity or appalling ignorance, told the House of Lord some days ago that Woolwich can put the guns right in a month.

The Woolwich guns are bad because the Ordnance Department is directed by men who know nothing about gun-making, and are reduced to feeble imitation of other people's designs. It has not brains enough or knowledge enough even to imitate intelligently. These guns are constructed upon a model which was settled years ago when the fighting between guns and armour was beginning, and when the conditions were entirely different from what they are to-day. At that period guns were used with comparatively small charges of quick-burning powder, which developed the whole of its energy at once within the powder-chamber at the breech. The instant that the shot began to move, the pressure per square inch of the surface exposed diminished with extreme rapidity, and, when the shot, travelling many hundred feet per second, left the muzzle, the strain upon that end of the barrel was comparatively trivial and of exceedingly short duration. But now-a-days we use slow-burning powder and very large charges. When the shot is started along the barrel the pressure does not diminish in the ratio of the internal surface exposed. On the contrary, it may be, and sometimes is, very much greater half-way along the barrel than at the breech, because fresh portions of powder are exploded under an enormous gas pressure and develop an enormous and increasing energy. Thus the pressure in a modern gun, far from diminishing from breech to muzzle, remains at a very high point until the projectile is fairly launched. It is, of course, upon this fact that superior penetration depends, and it is in order to utilize the full energy of slow-burning powder that the length of the gun has to be so greatly increased. But the Woolwich guns are still constructed for the curve of pressure given by the old crusher gauges for quick-burning powder, small charges, and short barrels. That is to say, they are very strong at the breech, but taper rapidly to the trunnions, and are then produced in the form of a long slender tube. The results to be expected from subjecting a tube of varying strength to a constant or increasing pressure is that rupture will occur at that point where the taper brings resistance below strain. It is not difficult for anybody with a rudimentary acquaintance with what goes on inside a gun to put his finger upon the point where this must occur in the Woolwich pattern. That is the point where, as a matter of fact, rupture has occurred in the case of the 6-inch gun and of the 43-ton gun. It is at or about the termination of the coils where the continuing energy of explosion falls upon the unstrengthened tube. In the case of the Collingwood's gun, the tube even with one coil less, to have been too weak, for not only is the whole forepart of the gun blown away from the coils, but the last coil itself is fractured. There are subsidiary sources of weakness. Enormous vibration is set up by the discharge, both of the gun as a whole and of the particles that compose it. This vibration tends to knock off the long, slender, unstrengthened tube, which is suddenly compressed and rendered rigid by the coils. The mode of mounting a gun and neutralizing its recoil may also contribute largely to its destruction. But disregard of these things only furnishes additional proof of the incapacity of the Ordnance Department.

That department is, in fact, a huge job worked by a ring of interested officials, who, by means of a great expenditure of national money, crush competition, suppress inventors, keep the country years behind Continental nations in guns, powder, and projectiles, and saddle it with abortions which their makers themselves dare not put to fair tests. The badness of its own work is only a part of the mischief it does. The other part is the blighting effect it has upon all who could do good work. The Woolwich monopoly has driven private enterprise out of the gun trade. We have, indeed, firms who can turn out guns as good as can be found in the world, but we have not firms who give their thought and skill to the continuous development and improvement of artillery. The reason is obvious. It does not pay men to invent and improve unless they have customers, and Woolwich is determined, before all other things, that they shall have no custom. The only use that Woolwich ever makes of a new idea is to wait until it is superseded by one newer still, and then to pirate it and assure a deluded country that it has at last evolved all out of its own head the ultimate type of excellence. Now continual improvements are being made in guns, gun-carriages, gunpowder, and projectiles. All these things have to be co-ordinated with the utmost nicety in order to make a thoroughly good weapon. The best gun at any given moment is an organic design produced by a man who is master of all the best ideas in these different departments. It may be imagined what the result is when, instead of men at the head of their profession constructing such designs, we have only an artillery officer appointed for five years, who goes to those marine-storestrops of second hand ideas, picks up one here and the other there as one enterprising vendor or another gets his ear, and tries to construct national defences by piecing them together. Alert and open-minded men might at least give us a judicious secondhand assortment, and keep us supplied, say, with last year's ideas. But those who know most about the ways of Woolwich know that folly, stupidity, and jealousy, much as they may account for, barely explain some of the perverse proceedings of the Ordnance Department.—*Saturday Review.*

FORESTS OF JAPAN.

The area of Japan is about 96,000,000 acres, and the forest area, exclusive of the Loo Choo and the Bonin Islands, is about 29,000,000 acres. The forests are held in nearly equal proportions by Government and by private owners. Forestry has long been made a study in Japan, and it is stated in a recent report of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture that no people are more skilled in grafting and dwarfing trees than the Japanese. The Government Forestry Department is now an important branch of the State. The head office is in the capital, Tokio, but in each of the forty-four *Kea* or States, into which Japan is divided, there is a branch office, from which the respectives forests plantations are managed. During the days of the old rulers, each lord had his own forestry laws, all of which were very strict; one of these made it a punishable offence to be found in the forest after nightfall. Since the new *regime* the forestry laws have been consolidated, and their old feudal strictness somewhat abated; but the existing laws are still strict enough to secure the due preservation of the forests. In Tokio there is a Government school of forestry, which was established three years ago, and is now attended by 150 pupils. Some of these pupils are preparing themselves for practical work in the State forests; others are the sons of landowners and farmers acquiring a scientific knowledge of arboriculture in order to qualify themselves for the efficient management of their own lands. The curriculum in the forestry shool includes botany, the chemistry of the soil, a little natural philosophy, surveying, and the practical work of planting and rearing trees. Illustration is given to the pupils by Japanese officials, who have themselves studied forestry in the schools of Germany. Large plantations have been formed under Government auspices, and every year the area of forest land is being added to—cedars, oaks, spruces, and firs being the trees more generally planted. Within the last few years an important experiment has been made in the introduction into Japan of the seeds of trees and shrubs from other countries. Tea is extensively cultivated, but it was only in 1879 that the first coffee berries were brought from the Sandwich Islands and planted in Japan, and great hopes are entertained of the success of this experiment, from a commercial point of view. The chinchona tree was introduced from India in 1878, but the climate of Japan does not appear to be favourable to it, and in 1880 large importations of forest trees were made from Europe and America, and planted in the experimental gardens of the forestry department at Tokio. Some were failures, and others took favourably to the climate, the list including several firs, oaks, and maples, the birch, the German larch, lime, ash, *pinus webbiana*, and other trees, which will in time form an important addition to the timber supply of the country. Extending over 15 degrees of latitude, and with high central ridges of mountains on the larger islands, the climate of Japan differs considerably in the north and south, on the plain and in the mountains, so that the vegetation partakes both of tropical and temperate zone characteristics. The country itself may be divided into five distinct tree regions or zones. In the first the temperature is high, and the forests consist of broad-leaved evergreen trees, then comes the zone of the oak and the beech, and other broad-leaved deciduous trees; next that of the family of cedars, among others the *Thuias* and *Retinospora* for which the country is remarkable. Higher still is the region of the firs and pines, the conifers including many of the finest specimens of the *Abies veitchii*. Chief, however, among the trees of Japan are the *Cryptomeria japonica* and *Retinospora obtusa*, which attain to a height of about 120 feet, and a girth of 20 feet. The United States Commissioner of Agriculture says, that to those who have only been accustomed to see small dwarf specimens of the Japanese *arbor vitæ* and conifers used for lawn decorations, nothing is more astonishing than the great slabs of wood which such trees supply in their native country. Of such slabs many specimens are seen in Japan, and the ornamental woods are also very numerous. A very useful Japanese hardwood is the *Keyaki*, which has a reddish hue; and there are many varieties of oak. From one of the trees grown in Japan, the *Bronsonetia papyrifera*—the inner bark is taken and manufactured into paper, while from one of the climbing plants the woodmen make their clothing. The wood is steeped in water, then beaten with hammers, and the fibrous mass thus obtained is woven into cloth, which is dyed a deep blue colour. In the way of timber, the Japanese are able to supply the greater part of their own wants, and as the house are largely built of wood, the quantity required is very considerable. A large quantity of timber is exported to China, and a small quantity is imported from America. In Japan there are large numbers of ponds in which timber is preserved. These are usually constructed near the mouth of a river, and into them fresh and sea water is allowed to flow, in the proportion of six parts salt to four parts fresh. Should there be a larger proportion of salt water, the timber is apt to become black; if a larger proportion of fresh water, the wood is liable to attack from worms. The pond are about five feet in depth, and by means of canals many of them are often connected. The timber is piled in the form of a cube, and is kept in the pond from two to five years before being used; the trees most frequently treated in this way being the *Retinosporas* and *Cryptomerias*; a part of the preserving process being the thorough washing and re-arrangement of the wood twice a-year. Some of the ponds are made large enough to contain 10,000 pieces of timber.—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

THE MATCH BETWEEN BEACH AND HANLAN.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—The proposed match between the Australian champion Beach and Hanlan is causing much interest in sporting circles here and in Canada. This is partly owing to the belief that Hanlan's defeat by Beach, when they met in Australia, did not afford a fair criterion of the relative merits of the champions. Hanlan, who has been interviewed, professes himself highly delighted at Beach's acceptance of his challenge, and is confident of recovering his lost laurels. He will sail for England the first week in June.

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at the Calcutta Tea Sales.—PHILLIPS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LOVE AFFAIRS.

In the Middlesex Sheriff's Court, before Under-Sheriff Burchell and a common jury, in the case of Mildon *v.* Binstead.—Evidence from the Queen's Beach Division of the High Court of Justice for the purpose of assessing the amount of damages to which the plaintiff was entitled; the claim was for the recovery of £500 as *solatium* for a breach of promise of marriage.—Mr. Montague Druitt, who was counsel for the plaintiff, said that this was about as cruel and distressing a case of trifling with the affections of a young woman as was ever heard in that court, accustomed as the learned Under-Sheriff was to similar actions. His client, who was now in her 26th year, was a lady's maid in the service of the Right Hon. George Sclater-Booth, at Odiham in Hampshire, and in the early part of 1883 she met the defendant, who at that time was a draper's assistant, in receipt of a good salary and with bright prospects on the death of his mother, who had a large amount of funded property. That acquaintanceship ripened into a sincere and warm attachment, eventually culminating in a solemn pledge of marriage. The defendant, being temporarily on the part of the young lady she consented to become his bride, and to seal the contract, said the learned counsel, he purchased and presented her with a costly engagement ring. He took her up to London, showed her "all the sights in town," and took her to various places of amusement. Away from Odiham he wrote her letters couched in the most amatory and gushing terms, telling her she was the darling of his heart, and without her he was like the dove sent forth from Noah's ark, wandering homeless and hopeless. (Laughter.) "Darling," he wrote in one of these amorous epistles, "What is the world without love, and what am I without thee, dearest, ever dearest? Not in this wide world, is there such a sweet, mellifluous girl as my Mary." Correspondence in the above strain was continued until April of the present year, when he coolly informed Miss Mildon that he thought it was better for both that the engagement should be broken off, and not satisfied with this brutal declaration he actually demanded the ring which he gave her as a pledge of their betrothal. Under the direction of the learned Under-Sheriff the jury assessed the damages at £50, with costs on the higher scale.

In the Birmingham county court Mr. A. J. O'Connor made an application for a new trial in the case of Harris Davis, tailor, Walsall, against Carrie Lavenstein, spinster, Summer-road, Birmingham, for the recovery of certain presents alleged to have been conditionally given to her, or their value, £15-12. Mr. Dorsett appeared on behalf of the defendant to oppose the application—Mr. O'Connor said the case was heard before his honour on the 3rd of May, when the verdict was given for the defendant. The parties to the action were Jews. The defendant was betrothed to a stepson of the plaintiff in 1884, and the marriage was to take place at the beginning of 1886. The defendant was to find £50 towards the wedding purse, and as she could not do so the marriage was broken off. The presents were made to her after the betrothal by the plaintiff, who told her at the time that she was to wear them during her betrothal, and on her marriage they were to become her property; but if the engagement was broken off she was to return them. Two witness gave evidence in support of the plaintiff's statement, whereas there was only the defendant's evidence in opposition to it. Her case was that the presents were given her by the plaintiff's stepson without any condition whatever, and that she had since pledged them. The defendant seemed to have been a little disappointed in not getting a husband.—His Honour: I don't think she need be disappointed. (Laughter.)—Mr. O'Connor said he applied for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence; that the plaintiff's evidence was fully corroborated, and was without contradiction; that the defendant's evidence was not reliable; and that the verdict was wrong in law.—His Honour without calling upon Mr. Dorsett, said he did not think he ought to grant a new trial. The question before him was clearly one of fact. It was for the jury of the judge, however, to count the witnesses, but to consider the evidence, and come to the best conclusion he could as to which side was to be believed. He (the judge) thought it would have been a reflection on the plaintiff to have believed him. If he were to grant a new trial in a case like this every case where there was a conflict of evidence might have to be retried. The application must be dismissed with costs.

TRADE LOST TO THE UNITED STATES.

A sub-committee of the American Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has recently received evidence in support of Senator Frye's bill for a Congress of American Republics. Mr. W. E. Curtis, of the South American Commission stated that south of the Rio Grande and the Gulf of Mexico there were about 40,000,000 people engaged in a foreign commerce amounting to upwards of 800,000,000dol. a year, but equally divided between exports and imports. In the last 20 years the United States exported to Spanish-American States 442,000,000 dol. worth of merchandise, and purchased raw materials in value exceeding that sum by 165,000,000dol., which excess was paid in cash. During all this period those countries had been buying in Europe the very merchadise the United States had for sale. "Nearly everything we buy from Spainish-America," said Mr. Curtis, "is brought to us by Englishmen, while nearly everything we sell we carry ourselves. The most absurd spectacle in the commercial world is the trade we carry on with Brazil. We all buy nearly Bil her raw products, while she spends the money we pay for them in England and France. Nearly every ton of this commerce pays a tax to British bankers and vessel owners. We buy over 30 per cent. of what the South American countries produce and furnish them with only 8 per cent. of their imports. The balance of trade against us is nearly 100,000,000 dol. a year. The cause of this astonishing phenomenon is our neglect to furnish the ways and means of commerce. The States of Central and South America will buy all we have to sell if intelligent measures are used to cultivate the markets and means are provided for delivering the goods. Those countries are already seeking political intimacy with the United States. The aggregate imports to Brazil, Uruguay, Chili, and the Argentine Republic reaches the enormous sum of 250,000,000 dol. annually, of which this country furnishes about £17,000,000 dol. only; yet the manufacturers of the United States could supply nearly everything represented in the aggregate. The consumption of cotton goods alone amounts to over 60,000,000 dol. annually, 90 per cent. of which is supplied by the mills of Manchester. Our merchants send honest goods to compete with dishonest ones. The Englishmen send cargoes of pipe-clay and starch to the tropical countries. The popularity of American goods is such that nearly every piece of bogus fabric shipped from Manchester bears the coat of arms of the United States, and is marked 'best American drills, Massachusetts, United States of America.' So long as the freight from Liverpool, Hamburg, and Bordeaux remains 15 dol. a ton merchants cannot be induced to pay 40 dol. a ton to bring merchandise from the United States."

AFFAIRS IN BULGARIA.

The *Morning Post* says:—The interest displayed of late in the different phases of the Greek Question has for the moment distracted public attention from the situation of affairs in Eastern Roumelia. We understand that affairs in that quarter are progressing most satisfactorily, and that hopes are entertained that the arrangement lately concluded between the Porte and Prince Alexander will be carried out on both sides with perfect loyalty and with a sincere desire to conciliate all interests. The selection by the Ottoman Government of the revision of the organic statute of Eastern Roumelia is in itself a pledge of good faith, and the choice of the Porte. The first delegate, Madjid Pasha, is one of the most amiable and conciliatory man imaginable, and the course pursued during his late mission to Bucharest affords ample guarantee that he will display equal tact and moderation in the accomplishment of his new mission. In commenting on the mission of Madjid Pasha, the Constantinople correspondent of a contemporary lately stated that he owed his nomination to the friendship of the Grand Vizier, to whom he had rendered some service of a purely personal character when Kiamil Pasha was in Syria and was recalled from that province. The rumour is devoid of foundation, and, indeed, it would be difficult to explain what need Kiamil Pasha could have had of the support of persons placed in secondary positions. It is a well-known fact that Kiamil Pasha left the best recollections of himself at Beyrout, at Jerusalem, and in the other provinces of Syria, which he administered, and from which he was only recalled to be appointed Minister at Constantinople and subsequently raised to the position he now occupies. During the whole course of his career, Kiamil Pasha has been guided by no other motive than the duty of serving his sovereign and his country, no question of a personal interest having ever interfered with his actions or influenced his conduct as a public man.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM CORPULENCY.

Professor Kisch, of Prague and Marienbad, has recently collected statistics, and written a contribution in the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift* on the frequency of sudden death amongst extremely stout persons. In nineteen cases of this occurrence acute congestion of the lungs was discovered in twelve cases, cerebral hoemorrhage in six, and rupture of the heart in one. The pulmonary congestion arises, as Dr. Welch has already shown from paralysis of the muscular walls of the left ventricle, while the right side of the heart continues to act with sufficient impetus. The apoplectic symptoms were traced, in most of the cases, to arterial sclerosis, a very frequent concomitant of extreme corpulency. Rupture of the heart is due to the overworking of the walls of the left ventricle, which being involved in fatty infiltration and degeneration, can no longer increase in size, in proportion to the extra work which it has to perform. The failure of heart-power appears always to be the immediate cause of death, which generally follows immediately after violent exertion, or an excess in drink or diet. Stout subjects over fifty years of age are very liable to fatal syncope, which, however, is frequent amongst the corpulent at earlier periods of their life.

A PASTOR WHO HUGGED AND KISSED HIS FLOCK.

A telegraphic despatch from Cleveland, Ohio, to a New York paper, says:—The deacons of the prosperous Disciples Church at Bedford, near this city, are considering charges preferred by members of the congregation against the Rev. Mr. Wight, the young pastor who had been very popular with the ladies. The trouble began three weeks ago, when a young lady appeared in town and Wight introduced her as his intended wife. This precipitated matters. As soon as the lady returned to her home charges were preferred against the minister by two or three young ladies of the congregation. The charges were of such a character that the bashful deacons appointed a select committee of married ladies to listen to the testimony. This testimony was submitted to the committee of deacons and members which was appointed to investigate.

At the last meeting, held Friday night of last week, the committee found Wight guilty of indiscretion, but exonerated him from any suspicion of criminality. Cora Beakle, a young lady residing in Grace street, made the first complaint. She said: "Wight has accompanied me home from meetings a number of times, and he has repeatedly kissed, me."

At the investigation it developed that he treated several other girls in the same manner, hugging and kissing them.

Justice Ennis is a prominent member of the church. He was clerk of the board of investigation, and collected all the testimony. He said: "I am very friendly to Wight. He was indiscreet, but he did not mean to do any wrongful acts. He acknowledged that while conversing with a married woman upon one occasion he placed his arm around her waist and hugged her slightly. The charge that he placed both arms around the waists of girls and lifted them from their feet is untrue. Steps was not denied by him. He said that he had hugged the girls, but with no intention of shocking their modesty. Many instances were cited where the minister kissed the girls and hugged them. I do not know what will be done when his term expires, July 1. He may stay, but the matter has placed him in such a position that it is not improbable that he will take a charge in some other place."

A RAILWAY FROM SYRIA TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

The opening of the Euphrates valley between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf is one of the questions of the day, and may be regarded as complimentary to the Suez Canal. If, as M. Dumont asserts, he can justify the making of the new line. The local traffic would also be considerable between Bagdad and the Gulf and other places. The nature of the ground presents no great engineering difficulties. The line would rise from the mouth of the Orontes near the ancient port of Salcuces, ascend the Lake Lep to a height of 180 metres, and descend towards the Gulf by way of Bagdad. M. Dumont estimates the total expense of construction at 250,000,000 francs. The scheme of M. Dumont is very interesting, especially after the report of Colonel Chesney to the English Government; and the railway would doubtless be attended by the opening up of the plains of Mesopotamia, which by irrigation and cultivation might be made to recover their ancient fertility. Some 2,000,000 acres of land would thus be recovered to civilisation.—*Engineering.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Harrogate, 1,381 tons, Capt. J. Fowler, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, 1,235 tons, Capt. W. Major, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

The Italian steamer R. Rubattino, 3,944 tons, Capt. C. G. Merello arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (20th May) with a general cargo.

The steamer Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Capt. J. Bullock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (May 18th), with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger. She is consigned to Dossa Kirpall.

The Austro-Hungarian-Lloyd's steamer Vorwarts, 1,547 tons, Capt. P. Andrianich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (15th May) with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

The steamer Stella, 1,754 tons, Capt. R. Partridge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough (8th May), with a cargo of Railway material. She is consigned to Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

9TH JUNE.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kerbella ..	1453	A. E. Stealeing..	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule.....	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Cy. of Salop.	1381	L. Rice	Captain.
,, Fannie.....	1131	H. H. Neilson ..	Captain.
,, Mascotte ...	2113	G. Haig	Beyts and Craig.
Amphitrite .	2486	B. Geleich	A. H. Llod's S. N. & Co.
,, Harrogate ..	1381	J. Fowler	McCulloch & Co.
,, Claymore ..	1657	W. A. Gulland .	Captain.
,, Clan Macgregor	1926	McAllester	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Nyanza ...	1421	Schwedler.....	Allana Munjee.
,, Simoom	1350	Pole	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Essex	1675	Longley	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Surat	1676	Murray	P. and O. Co.
,, Paris	2662	Dechaille	McCulloch & Co.
Dragoman ...	1839	Rose	Wallace & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	R. Rubattino (s) ..	Merello	Genoa, May 20.
	Kohinur (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, May 18.
	Vorwarts (s)	Andrianich..	Hongkong, May 15.
	Stella (s)	Partridge ..	Middlesborough.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
9	Harrogate (s)	Fowler.....	Dunkirk.
	Agra (s)	Major	Coast and Calcutta.
	Diamond City ..	Spencer	Singapore.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Athene, for Catania and Messina.
,, Surat, for Hongkong and Melbourne.
,, Kilwa, for Karachee and Persian Gulf.
,, Vorwarts, for Trieste and Venice.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
1	Umveti	Reeves	Natal, April 27.
	President Garfield.	Gartner	Falsworth, April 23.
	Abana	Mackinlay ..	Perim, May 22.
	Lismore	Cavell	Melbourne, Mar. 31.
	Sa. Mildred	Scott	London, Feb. 16.
	Orcussay	Paulon	London, Nov. 25.
	Star of Erin	Smyth	Melbourne, April 6.

DEPARTURES.

June 1.—Steamers Coconada, Africa and Badsworth. Ships Fort George and Windsor Park.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 9.

From Glasgow.

Belgravia s—5 casks paint, The Export Agency Co.
Clan Macdonald s—165 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.
Clan Macgregor s—100 cases sulphuric acid, Latham, Abercrombie and Co.
Guildford s—10 drums spirit of wine, T Bhimjee.

From London.

Altmore s—40 bales strawboards, Measahib.
Ancona s—8 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Kerbella s—400 cases candles, W and A Graham and Co; 480 kegs paint, E Esoobjee.
Khedive s—3 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Henzada s—8 cases wine, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Cathay s—10 cases cologne water, Oomersy Premjee; 2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 25 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Surat s—47 boxes bar silver (Rs. 1,25,000), the Agra Bank; 207 boxes bar silver (Rs. 6,25,000), The Chartered Mercantile Bank of T L and China; 60 boxes bar silver (Rs. 1,96,000), D Sassoon and Co.
Rome s—1 hogshead brandy, Pestonjee C Shroff.

From Trieste.

Surat s—1 box gold coins (Rs. 30,000), Glade and Co.

From Marseilles.

Lombardy s—7 cases champagne, C Bourevielle.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 9.

For Liverpool.

P G Calvill s—403 cwts myrabollams, S Dhurrumsee; 1,375 cwts myrabollams, P Laljee; 100 tons scrap iron, R Tyebjee and Co.
Paris s—84 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 115 bales wool, Motee Jetha; 25 bales wool, A Mahomed; 25 bales wool, T Chimandass; 6,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 122 bales hemp, D Bhimjee; 200 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 4,564 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier.

For London.

Essex s—200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 6 bales hemp, G Jetta; 10 bales hides, A Mahomed; 12 bales hides and skins, Pestonjee Eduljee; 846 cwts myrabollams, S Khoosulchund; 125 cwts deer horns, Jan Mohomed Ramtoola; 61 cwts rampatri, Punnett and Co.

For Trieste.

County of Salop s—10 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co.
Amphitrite s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp.

Ehrenfels s—441 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Venice.

Amphitrite s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Vorwaerts s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
County of Salop s—5 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Genoa.

Dragoman s—46 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 201 cwts myrabollams and 555 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

For Naples.

Dragoman s—16 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Havre.

Cassins s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Odessa.

Vorwaerts s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Clan Macdonald s—5,000 cwts wheat, W Bell and Co; 1,998 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Celtic Chief—45,600 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

For Amsterdam.

Surat s—150 bales twist, S J David and Co.

For Hongkong.

Surat s—51 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy and Co; 170 bales cotton and 50 bales twist, D P Marker; 194 cases opium, P and O Co; 16 cwts sharkfins, J Peerbhoy and Co; 333 bales twist, S J David and Co; 125 bales twist, S Abraham.

For Shanghai.

Surat s—75 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 201 bales twist and 125 bales grey cloth, D Sassoon and Co; 422 bales twist and 28 bales T cloth, E D Sassoon and Co; 245 bales twist, S J David and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, June 8.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·731
Temperature of the Air	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	76
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	82·2
General Directions of Wind*	W. WNW. NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	210
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	1·28
" year	2·88

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 7.

Jennings, Lt, Bo R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

June 8.

Watson, Major, Bo 26th Regt N I, on leave, from Karachee.
Schneider, Lt, 2nd Bo Grenadiers, on leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—June 8.

Jennings, Lt., Bo. R. A., on privilege leave, to England.

June 9.

Monteith, Capt., Bo. 6th Cavly., on leave, to Poona.
Schneider, Lt., Bo. 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, to Aboo.
Povah, Major, Bo. 2nd Batn., R. Dublin Fusil., on duty, to Poona.
Cameron, Capt., Bo. R. E., on duty, to Kirkee.
Merriman, Col., Bo. R. E., on duty, to Deolalee.
Morse, Lt.-Col., Bo. 5th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 10th June 1886.

Members are again reminded that the Rifles and Carbines being urgently required for inspection, by the Civil Chief Master Armourer, it is requested that all those in their possession, will return them to Head Quarters as soon as possible.

By order,
GEO. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

Home Department.

Lieut L E Elliot, 29th Regt, Punjab Infy, to be Asst Commr of the 4th Grade in Burma.

The services of Mr H St G Tucker, CS, Depy Commr of 3rd Grade in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, from the afternoon of the 3rd ult.

Mr J S Hodgkinson, CS, Commr of the Irrawaddy Div in British Burma, is placed on special duty at Rangoon.

M

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Treasury Notes ...	Rs. 97	5
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) ... „	99	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1898) ... „	101	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1899) (New loan)	101	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1899) (Coupon)		

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A ...	„	£1	Nominal.
Ditto Class B ...	„	£1	
Ditto Deferred Annuity ...	„	£100	
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund ...	„	£10	150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi ...	„	£20	290

MISCELLANEOUS GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902)	Rs.	100	0 Nom.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	Paid off	
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ...	100	0
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	101	8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889) ...	102	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1891) ...	103	0
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	99	4
5	Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99	4
5	Per Cent. of 1885-8 (1915) ...	99	8
5	Per Cent. of 1886-7 (1916) ...	99	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1882 (1902) ...	95	0

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½	Per Cent. of 1881	97	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1886	101	8

DEBENTURE OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic ...	...Nominal.	
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton ...	100	0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press ...	102	0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry. ...	100	0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1896) Do. do. ...	100	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Dunbar Cotton ...	96	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern Cachar Tea	100	0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1889) Fort GlosterJute ...	103	0
8	Per Cent. ... ... Goosery Jute Mills Nml.		
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Hooghly Mills ...	101	0
7	Per Cent. 1881 (1886) Howrah Mills ...	102	0
6	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Do. (New issue) ...	100	0
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1890) India General ...	106	0
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kurseong Darj. Tea	103	0
8	Per Cent. 1881 ... Kornafuli Assn. ...	100	0
10	Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapakati Tea ...	103	0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1894) Selim Tea ...	104	0
8	Per Cent. 1880 (1890) Sing & Murmah ...	104	0
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895) TitaghurPaperMills	102	0

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.	s.	d.
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	1	5⅛
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight ...	1	5 11-32
Ditto ditto, on *demand*	1	5 9 32
Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1	5¼
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	1	5⅜
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight ...	1	5⅛
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight ...	1	5 21-32
Secretary of State's drafts last Drawings, 12th May, 1886—		
Average rates...	1	5 9-16
Telegraphic Transfers, 12th May, 1886	1	5 9-16

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.
(*5th June* 1886.)

Rate of interest for on demand loans ... 7 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank ...	100	6 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld. ...	100	7½ p.ct.	195
Alliance Bank of Simla...	100	5 p.ct.	140
Bank of Bengal	500	4½ p.ct.	837½
Bank of Upper India ...	100	5 p.ct.	330
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras ...	50	.....	Par.
Delhi & London Bank ...	£25	2 p.ct.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ld. ...	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld. ...	100	4½ p.ct.	100
National Bank of India...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	113
Oudh Commercial Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	100
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	4 p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	325	3 p.ct.	325N
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)...	100	4 p.ct.	80

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.
(*Yearly*)

Adulpore Terai (Darig.) ...	100	4 p. ct.	‡	70
Amicable (Assam)	100	nil.	*	Lqdn.
Amluckie...	100	7 p. ct.	‡	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	6 p. ct.	‡	85x
Assam Company	£20	5 ad-int.		540
Bainbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	.....		100
Balasun (Darjeeling) ...	100	10 p. ct.	‡	81
Bengal (Cachar)... ...	100	nil.	‡	34
Do. contributory ...	80	nil.	‡	23
Bishnath (Assam) ...	200	4 p. ct.	‡	120
Do. contributory ...	100	4 p. ct.	‡	60
Borelli (Assam)	£10	3 ad-int.		165
Burkholah (Cachar) ...	100	6 p. ct.	‡	45
Central (Cachar) ...	200	5 p. ct.	‡	126x
Do. Terai (Darig.) ...	100	nil.	‡	45
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	5 p. ct.	‡	55x
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	.....		50
Chota Nagpore	100	5 p. ct.	‡	50x
Chumta Tea Co.... ...	100	4½ p. ct.	‡	...
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	nil.	‡	Lqdn.
Cocheela (Cachar) ...	100	2 p. ct.	‡	29
Cuttecherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil.	*	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchon ...	100	7 p. ct.	‡	127x
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct.	‡	29
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct.	‡	50
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	2 p. ct.	*	110
Dessai & Parbutt (Assam)	100	5 p. ct.	*	80
Dhunsiri	100	5 p. ct.	‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	4 ad.-int.		136
Do. do. A... ...	£10	2½ ad-int.		156
Do. do. B	£10	2 ad.-int.		168
Durrung (Assam)	100	4 p. ct.	‡	36
Eastern Cachar	100	nil.	‡	31
East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	3½ p.ct.	‡	40x
Endogram (Cachar) ...	£10	.....		100
Gjelle (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct.	‡	71
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	40 p. ct.	‡	130
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct.	‡	95
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	nil.	‡	8
Grob (Assam)	100	nil.	‡	13
Gyabaree (Darjeeling) ...	75	nil.	‡	par.
Holta (Kangra)	100	11 p. ct.	‡	72
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	16 p. ct.	‡	95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	.....		46
Hopetown	100	5 ad.-int.		100
Do. contributory ...	80	5 ad.-int.		par.
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	.....		100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	.....		100x
Indian Terai	500	17 p. ct.	‡	500
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad.-int.		100
Jetinga Val (Cachar) ...	100	6 p. ct.	‡	70
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. ...	£5	4 ad.-int.		68
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	.....		92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5 ad.-int.		120
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil.	‡	26
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	.....		par.
Khobong (Assam) A ...	100	10 p. ct.	‡	105
Do. do. B ...	100	4 p. ct.	‡	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.) ...	100	nil.	‡	40
Kousanie	100	.....		Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	nil.	‡	18
Kurseong & Darjeeling ...	250	3 p. ct.	‡	88
Do. contributory ...	200	3 p. ct.	‡	78
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	14 p. ct.	‡	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	4 p. ct.	‡	26x
Leesh River (W. Dooars) ...	£10	5 p. ct.	*	£12
Longview (Dar.)	100	6 p. ct.	‡	60
Loobah	100	12½ p.ct.	‡	115x
Lower Assam	£7½	nil.	*	23
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil.	‡	105
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	3½ p. ct.	‡	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	19
Mesai Tea Co.	100	15 p. ct.	‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	13 p. ct.	‡	100
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	nil.	*	100
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	15
Do. contributory ...	90	nil.	‡	8
Moran, Assam	80	.....		30 dct.
Mothola, Assam	100	10 p. ct.	‡	60
Do. contributory ...	90	10 p. ct.	‡	50
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil.	‡	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea ...	£10	nil.	‡	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	.....		Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)... ...	30	10 p. ct.	‡	120
North Western Cachar ...	100	.....		85
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil.	‡	40
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct.	‡	65x
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct.	*	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. ...	100	9 p. ct.	‡	91
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil.	‡	60x
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	13 p. ct.	‡	57
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	7 p. ct.	‡	80
Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	4 p. ct.	‡	58x
Rungtee Rungliot	100	15 p. ct.	‡	115x
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil.	*	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	14 p. ct.	‡	110
Second Mutual, Cachar ...	56	10 p. ct.	‡	10 dct.
Second Fallodhi	100	3½ p. ct.	‡	100
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	5½ p. ct.	‡	58x
Singbulli & Murmah	100	9 p. ct.	‡	84
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	5½ p. ct.	‡	61
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	.....		108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	14 p. ct.	‡	84
Springside (Darjeeling) ...	100	11 p. ct.	‡	90
Sungoo River (Chittg.) ...	100	nil.	‡	29
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	3½ p. ct.	‡	62
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	10 p. ct.	‡	112
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)... ...	100	15 p. ct.	‡	100
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil.	‡	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	9 p. ct.	‡	150
Upper Assam	£10	nil.	*	25
Weshaberie W. Doears... ...	100	.....		...

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations. Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	100	15 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phospates... ...	100	nil.	17
Alipore Coal Co....	100	nil.	125
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	.....	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	4 p. ct.	150
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	nil.	69
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	5 p. ct.	1,300
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s7/6	.....	½ P
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	.....	5
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	94
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	nil.	1,200
Do. Rice Mills Co.	100	.....	60
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	80
Do. Telephone Co.	100	88 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 10 psh	260x
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	nil.	40
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	45
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	155
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	15 p. ct.	103
Do. Steam Co.	100	3 p. ct.	94
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	y nil.	58
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	22 p. ct.	110
Canal Press Co.	100	10 p. ct.	86
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	4 p. ct.	107
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	y10½ p.ct.	100
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	y 10 p. ct.	50
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	5 ad.-int.	60
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y-10 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	4 p. ct.	97
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	.....	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	.....	8 as.
Do. contributory... ...	2	.....	...
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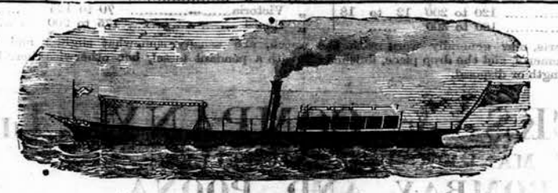

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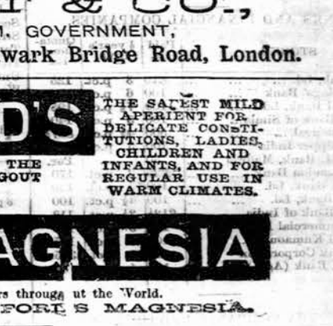

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